



The CARPENTER

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Vol. XLVII—No. 6,

JUNE, 1927



Only Sheetrock offers all this:

Strength—the strength of pure gypsum rock, cast $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick, in broad, ceiling-high, fibre-cased sheets.

Firesafety—that comes of its pure gypsum rock core; cannot burn; approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories, Inc.

Warp-Proof—not affected by atmospheric conditions.

Insulation—conducts heat very slowly. Saves fuel. Aids Summer comfort.

Labor-Saving—these broad, high sheets go up quickly. They saw cleanly and nail easily.

Perfectly Smooth—exclusive Reinforced Joint System perfectly conceals all joints—no need for paneling.

Easy to Decorate—Ready for any decoration—paint, wallpaper or Textone, the plastic paint.

Vermin-Free—clean, sanitary rock, sealed tight.

Always Obtainable—Sheetrock is sold from coast to coast.

Sheetrock is the pioneer FIREPROOF plaster wallboard, for finished walls. Send the coupon below for sample of Sheetrock and full details.

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General Offices: Dept. 4, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

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Please send me your data on the new Sheetrock Reinforced Joint System and other special information on Sheetrock.

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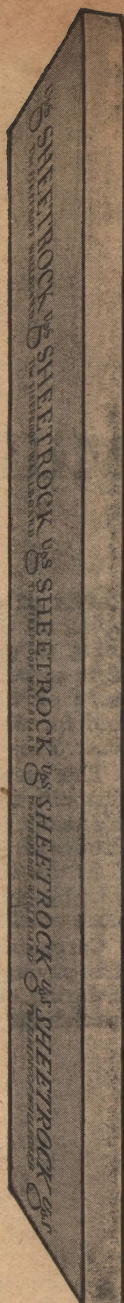
Sheetrock comes in standard sizes: $\frac{3}{8}$ inch thick,
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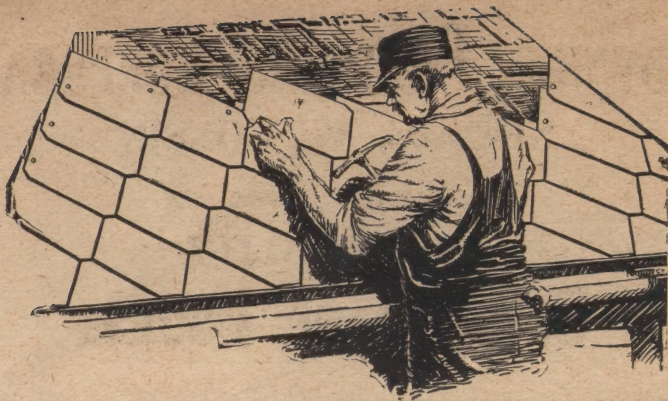
SHEETROCK

FIREPROOF...INSULATING

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.





Millions of Asbestos Shingles will be laid this year

THINK of the money that will be spent laying all these asbestos shingles. Who's going to get it? Roofers—a great part of it to be sure. But not all of it! For more of these popular shingles will be sold for reroofing than for new building jobs. They'll be put right over old roofs.

The carpenter can easily do this job. The old roof doesn't have to come off. It's ready for the shingles. As to the mechanics of the job, laying asbestos shingles is in the same class with laying wooden shingles—except that the asbestos roof is more quickly and more profitably laid.

Carpenters everywhere are taking up this paying work. Many who turned to it during slack building seasons are now specializing in it. They're finding that

Eternit Asbestos Shingles are in tremendous demand. That they are particularly easy to lay. That they are stronger, tougher, more resilient. Harder to break because of the layer-built construction which permits an even distribution of asbestos throughout the Portland cement.

You can fill an Eternit full of nails without splitting it. Try it—but make sure that the protecting trade-mark, Eternit, is on the one you test. Better still, visit the Eternit dealer. He'll be glad to show you how easily Eternits are applied. In all probability he'll have a few reroofing jobs that you can start on right away. Mail coupon for full particulars today. Eternit, Inc., Philadelphia, Boston, St. Louis, New Orleans, Jacksonville.

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ETERNIT, Inc., Dept. C, 15th and Locust Streets, Philadelphia

Please send me full details about Eternits.

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City _____ State _____

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Improved processes have produced
the **SUPER-Beaver Board**

... with greater strength

... better decorative surface

... better working qualities

NOW, right at the building season, Beaver places in your hands this new and better *fibre* wall board. It offers strength, decorative and working qualities never before attained in *any* fibre wall board. It offers advantages that will enable you to corner every possible dollar in your section!

Years of experience and extensive experiment have preceded this announcement. We determined that this Super-Beaver product must last longer, look better, work easier, cut cleaner. And we succeeded! You never saw a *fibre* wall board like it! Carpenters and contractors, once they know its advantages, will insist upon having it. Who will get these profits in *your* section? Why not *you*?

Send for details of Super-Beaver Board, one of the finest money-making propositions offered this industry in years! Your inquiry will also bring a test sample with which you can prove Super-Beaver's strength and decorative and working qualities for yourself!

THE BEAVER PRODUCTS CO., Inc.
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SHOW YOU THE WAY TO 9 BIG PAY JOBS

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| 1. Building Superintendent—\$5,000 to \$12,000. | 6. Building Estimator—\$6,000 to \$10,000. |
| 2. Building Inspector—\$4,800 to \$8,000. | 7. Real Estate Expert—\$5,500 to \$12,000. |
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Learn to read Blue Prints this amazing new way! See how quickly and easily you can now train to make \$4,500 to \$12,000 a year! My FREE Book, "How To Read Blue Prints" discloses all the so-called "mysteries" of Blue Print reading. Another big Book, also FREE, gives you some startling facts about the 9 best jobs in America—jobs open only to Builders who can read Blue Prints and supervise others. Don't send one penny. Pay no C. O. D. Just mail the coupon at once.

NO longer need any ambitious carpenter spend years trying to pick up the "mysteries" of Blue Print Plan Reading. For now a quick, sure, PRACTICAL method has been perfected that has made thousands of building tradesmen Blue Print Experts in a surprisingly short time.

LEARN AT HOME IN SPARE TIME

This is no ordinary "School course". It is practical from start to finish. It is based on many complete sets of real Blue Prints just as they are used by the contractor—these plans alone would cost thousands of dollars if purchased from the architect. Twenty famous experts in all lines of construction work talk over these Blue Prints with you. They show you every detail. Explain every short cut. Tell you the secret of quick, accurate Estimating. Explain Superintending. Give you for the first time many inside facts and money methods used by the "Giants" of the building industry.

This is the kind of training that quickly puts building tradesmen into \$4,500 to \$12,000 a year jobs—or into profitable contracting businesses of their own. Yet now you get it right at home in 2 or 3 months. It requires no extensive education. If you can read and understand what is written here you can easily master it.



If You Live Nearby
Visit our big day or evening school attended by over 1,000 builders. You can now get the same training at home by mail—same plans, lessons and instructors. Your spare time is enough. Act today!

**Chicago Technical
SCHOOL for BUILDERS**

Dept. G-100, 118 E. 26th St., Chicago, Ill.

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See what this training has done for others. Bartholomew, Cal., became a contractor and made over 300 per cent more money his first year. Dickerson, R. I. increased his salary over 700 per cent in 12 months. Blair, Okla., stepped up to Superintendent at a 100 per cent increase. Marchand, La., says: "My income has increased over 200 per cent and I now have more contracting work than I can do".

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You men who work with your tools in the building trades are the "backbone" of the building industry. You make good money now. But why be satisfied with just a scale wage? Why not get a bigger share of the seven billion dollars that will be spent this year in new construction? Why not fit yourself in a few short weeks for your choice of any one of the 9 steady, big-pay jobs that are open everywhere. Decide now to step into \$4,500 to \$12,000 a year and up, just as others have done.

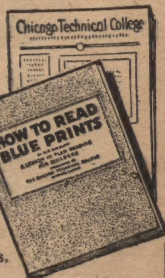
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Accept my FREE gift of a complete set of real working Blue Prints. Get my fascinating book "How To Read Blue Prints" that tells all the interesting and instructive facts about Blue Print Plans. Examine my other big book that gives the remarkable facts about the 9 best jobs in America. Don't send me one penny. Pay no C. O. D. It's all FREE. Just fill out and mail the coupon today.—RIGHT NOW!

**TWO
BOOKS**

also

FREE



Chicago Technical School for Builders.
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Please send me your FREE Blue Prints and 2 Big books. I understand these are mine to keep without obligation. It is also understood that no salesman will call on me.

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“And the punk-dry Wood Shingles blazed merrily—”



A Spark on this Wood Shingle Roof has destroyed another American home. In the last five years there was a total loss of over twelve million dollars in the United States from fires started in this way alone.

The Fireproof Ambler Asbestos Roof on the rear building blanketed the spread of the flames until the firemen could extinguish the blaze. If the entire house had been covered, the Spark would have been harmless as Ambler Asbestos Shingle Roofs are **Fireproof**—not merely fire resistive.

AMBLER ASBESTOS SHINGLES

Can be applied by any carpenter who can put on wood shingles and they are—

FIREPROOF WEATHERPROOF CURLPROOF

Rigid Fireproof Roofing NOT Flexible Impregnated Felt.

For information write

**ASBESTOS
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Detroit, Mich.
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FOR SAMPLES and Special Carload proposition, return this clipping.

Name
Address
City
CARP. State

Ask for—“How Jim Built a Business.”

Carpenters make big money— sanding floors this fast new way!

A business of your own! That's what this remarkable machine can bring you. An independent living—doing the work you like to do—using the skill you already have—but working easier, faster, for better money than ever before.

Gone are the days when it costs a small fortune to own and operate floor sanding machines. With the powerful, fast-cutting Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander, you don't need a mint of money to get a start—you don't need a truck to get from job to job—you don't need special wiring—you plug in on any light socket—direct or alternating current. And this powerful machine weighs only 31 pounds!

But get this straight—it's a giant for work! Rough work or smooth work—quality and quantity—floor work or bench work—it does them all! 800 to 1600 square feet and more of clean, beautiful, flawless floor sanding in an eight hour day is easy for the "Clarke." And it can work in "tight" places—in bathrooms and closets, hall-

ways, stair landings. It sands so close to the wall that the baseboard and quarter round cover what's left.



Just slip off the handle and pick it up—then you can use it for doors, sash, tables, desks, interior trim—all the places where the most careful sanding is required.

Never before has there been such an opportunity for responsible carpenters to become independent contractors. Clip the coupon now for complete facts—the first step to bigger success.

Clarke Sanding Machine Co.
3817 Cortland St.
Dept. C-6 Chicago, Ill.



Clarke Sanding Machine Co.,
Dept. C-6, 3817 Cortland St., Chicago, Ill.

Without obligation to me please send full details concerning the Clarke Vacuum Portable Sander.

Name
Address
City
State

What Carpenters Say About **SIMONDS** Special Hand Saw File

Here are a few extracts from letters carpenters have written us about the New Special Hand Saw File, which has become so popular with the craft:

Carpenter in New Albany, Ind., says —“Received the Special Hand Saw File, and after giving it a trial, will say it is a wonder. Have already filed 10 saws with it and it is still good for more filing”.

From Pontiac, Mich.—“Simonds Special Hand Saw File is working fine. I recommend it”.

Omaha, Neb.—“Filed 12 saws ranging in length from 22” to 28” and all of various teeth sizes. It is good for at least two or three more saws”.

Miami, Ariz., carpenter writes —“File has been tried out on a No. 61 Blue Ribbon Hand Saw. It certainly makes a combination hard to beat.”

Letter from a member of Local Union 79, New Haven, Conn.—“One of the committee has used the file, and pronounced it one of the best he has ever had, completely filing a saw with one corner. Feel sure your file will be demanded by carpenters of the state from now on”.

This isn't the usual slim taper file. It's different. There is no other file just like it on the market. To get it you have to ask your dealer for the **SIMONDS SPECIAL HAND SAW FILE**. If your dealer doesn't have it in stock he can easily get it for you from the wholesaler. The six inch length is the file used mostly. There are also 5½ inch for fine tooth saws and seven inch for coarser saws.

SIMONDS

Saw and Steel Company

Hardware Dept. Fitchburg, Mass.



No. 61 drove 2700 screws per day for eight months

Two thousand seven hundred screws per day for eight months! That's more work than most any screw driver would get in its owner's lifetime. But it is the record of one of our No. 61 spiral ratchet screw drivers, which a satisfied customer has just sent in for repairs.

"Please repair and return the screw driver which I have forwarded by parcel post," writes this customer—a factory operator. "It might interest you to know that this screw driver has been used continuously for the past eight months, driving 2700 screws per day."

All over the country the Millers Falls Spiral Screw Drivers are doing their work well. There is real satisfaction in using Millers Falls automatic tools. They are good tools—developed over years of experimentation until they are as nearly perfect as tools of this kind can be.

MILLERS FALLS COMPANY • MILLERS FALLS, MASS.
NEW YORK, 28 Warren St. • CHICAGO, 9 So. Clinton St.

**MILLERS FALLS
TOOLS**

SINCE
1868

No. 62

No. 61

No. 67

HERE ARE THE
FACTS ON THREE
GOOD NUMBERS

NUMBERS
61 • 62 • 67

Can be used as a spiral screw driver, right or left action—as a ratchet screw driver, with spiral closed, right or left action—as a rigid screw driver, set for long or short reach.

Hardwood handle, beautifully stained and hand-polished. Metal parts polished and nickel-plated.

Three screwdriver blades, of different sizes, are furnished with each tool.

The same screw drivers furnished with spring for quick return in Nos. 610-620-670.



Three distinctive features

of the new
**Stanley No. 100-Plus
Nail Hammer**



1. The end of the handle is given a special treatment to exclude all moisture from the wood. This prevents swelling and shrinking, the usual cause of loose hammer heads. After being subjected to extreme tests the head shows no tendency to become loose.
2. The eye is tapered and notched. There can be no slipping after the wedges are driven in.
3. The patented wedge is so constructed that it cannot work loose.

STANLEY

8 Points of Construction that make the Stanley No. 100-Plus Nail Ham- mer superior to any other

1. **STEEL.** Made to our own formula and thoroughly tested.
2. **PATTERN.** A new and distinctive shape. The claws will reach across a two-by-four studding and are so beveled that they will grip and pull a nail by the shank.
3. **FORGED.** Drop-forged in positive dies. This method insures uniformity of shape.
4. **TEMPER.** Face and claws are hardened and tempered individually (never in bulk) by skilled workmen.
5. **HANDLE.** Sound, young, straight-grained, selected hickory, thoroughly dried and shaped to fit the hand.
6. **WEDGING.** Two special wedges, reinforced by the exclusive feature of steps on the inside of the eye, the eye being tapered from the center in both directions.
7. **FINISH.** Black baked enamel on neck and under claws, with high crocus polish on balance of tool.
8. **GUARANTEE.** Every hammer fully tested after each process of manufacture and guaranteed to prove entirely satisfactory to the user.

STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT

New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle

THE Stanley Catalog No. 34-J shows the complete line of Stanley Tools and includes many tables of value to the carpenter. Ask your hardware dealer for a copy. If he cannot supply you, write to us.

EVERY Stanley Tool has the same careful design, high-grade workmanship and fine materials that are found in Stanley Planes. The full line includes:—

PLANES



LEVELS



HAMMERS



HAND DRILLS



MITRE BOXES



RULES



BIT BRACES



SCREW DRIVERS



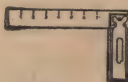
BREAST DRILLS



CHISELS



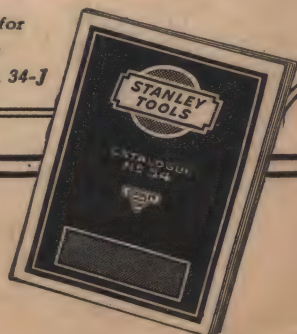
SQUARES AND BEVELS



(Butt Gauges, Vises, Saw Sets,
Doweling Jigs, etc.)

EXAMINE THE ENTIRE LINE

And send for
Stanley
Catalog No. 34-J



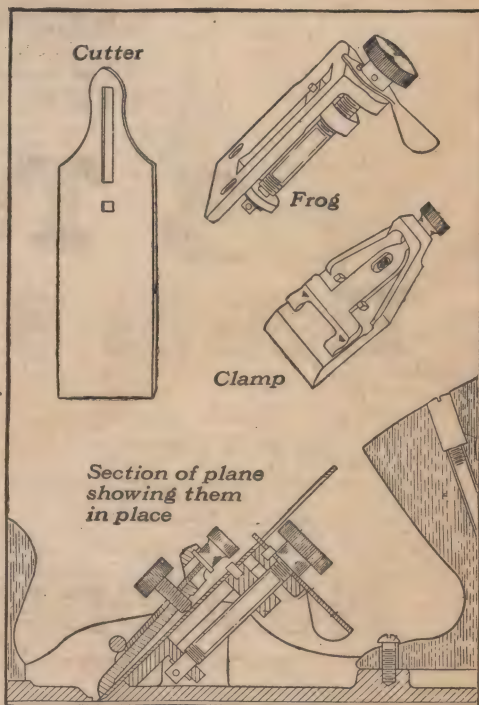
TOOLS



Here's how the Sargent Auto-Set gets its name

TAKE the chromium steel cutter of the Auto-Set plane out of its bed, sharpen it, put it back, replace the clamp—and it will be set as it was before removing. No fussing with new adjustments. Time saved. Work made easier and more exact. Here's how the Auto-Set works:

The vertical adjusting screw moves the cutter up and down by means of a screw nut that projects from the screw into the cutter, fitting into a small square hole in the cutter. To remove the cutter, the clamp is taken off, and the cutter *lifted* from the frog. The vertical adjusting screw and nut are not disturbed in the slightest. When the cutter is replaced, it can only be put back in such a position that the square hole fits over the projection from the screw nut, and when the clamp is tightened the set is the same as originally.



In appearance and performance, Sargent Auto-Set Planes are the most satisfactory you can buy. See them at your dealer's, and mail coupon to us for descriptive booklets.

SARGENT

Tools & Hardware

SARGENT & COMPANY
Manufacturers
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Name _____
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3 Tons Heats 8 Rooms

"My furnace has been in use for 3 years and our eight room house is always warm, including floors. I used 3 tons of hard coal last winter to heat our eight room house. You can use anything that

2½ Tons Heats 5 Rooms

"No heater compares with the Bulldog. I burned 2½ tons of coal last winter and heated 5 rooms, and bath." W. Geary, Gloucester, Mass.

Fuel Saved Pays for Furnace

"This is the second winter I have used the Bulldog and the savings in my coal bills have paid for my furnace!" Milton E. Spain, Casey, Ia.

will burn in the Bulldog. We often warm and remove the dampness during a stormy period in summer with waste paper."

Lester F. Coons, Ellenville, N. Y.

Cuts Coal Bills in Half

"I had a hot air furnace in our 7-room house before I got the Bulldog and our house was always cold. With the Bulldog it only takes half as much coal and we had weather below zero, and the house was nice and warm in the morning when we got up. We never have the draft on more than half an hour at a time, and it has the place red hot. It is easy to regulate and keeps the fire all day in mild weather." Jess T. Conrad, 1211 W. Arch St., Shamokin, Pa.

No Money Down!

Small Monthly Payments.

Comes Completely Erected.

The Bulldog comes completely erected and is sent for free inspection. Then, if satisfied, you make only small monthly payments at our remarkably low price. **DON'T** put up with old fashioned stoves or some worn out furnace, when you can so **EASILY** have the greatest fuel saver made. **Factory connections both East and West and we ship from the nearest point. Write TODAY!**

**Reduced Price to
CARPENTERS
in lots of 3 or more
Write for SPECIAL OFFER!**

Send for Free Book!

Remember the Bulldog is *different*—and *better!* Complete combustion of gases save 25% of your fuel bill. Exclusive Gable-Top Radiator receives *all* the direct rays of the fire. Exclusive oblong fire-pot is not only ideal for coal, but enables you to keep a wood fire over night. Remember—the Bulldog is sent for *free inspection*—then small monthly payments at an amazingly low price! **Send for Free Book TODAY!**

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19th St. and California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Without obligating me in any way, please send me your free catalog and special clubbing offer to carpenters on the Bulldog Pipeless Furnace.

Have you a basement? Yes ☐
No ☐

Name

Address

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To bore through wood *and* drill through metal

YOUR tool outfit is not complete without a good light hand drill for wood and metal.

No. 5½ has "Fast and Slow" speeds, changed in a jiffy by a turn of shifter knob.

The cap of the handle unscrews to open a handy compartment for drill points.

Gear teeth are machine cut. That means accuracy.

Ball-bearing spindle with hardened cone end bearing make this drill easy to run, slow to wear. 3-jaw, all-steel chuck takes round shank drills 0 to ⅜".

Handle and knob of polished rosewood, and metal parts finished in bright nickel and red enamel, make this tool mighty good to look at as well as to use.

Goodell-Pratt quality insures years of good service.

No. 5½

is 14½" long—weighs 2¼ pounds, and costs, without drill points, **\$5.50**

Goodell-Pratt make a complete line of hand and breast drills and electric drills, as well as other fine tools for carpenters, machinists and mechanics.

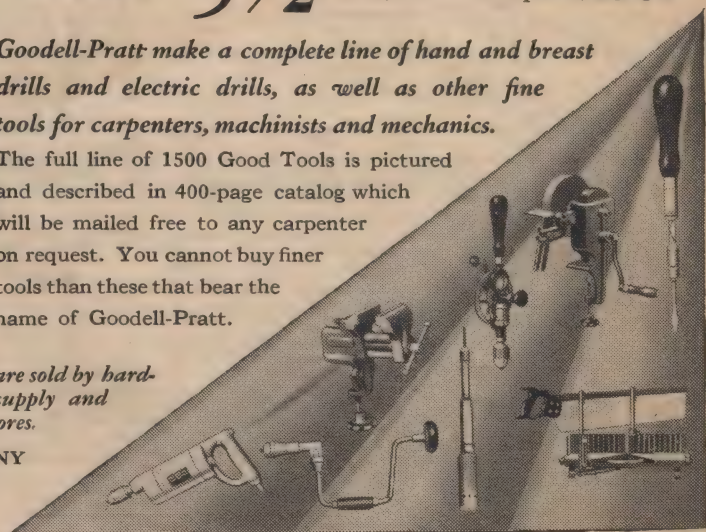
The full line of 1500 Good Tools is pictured and described in 400-page catalog which will be mailed free to any carpenter on request. You cannot buy finer tools than these that bear the name of Goodell-Pratt.

Goodell-Pratt Tools are sold by hardware dealers, mill supply and automotive supply stores.

GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY

Toolsmiths

GREENFIELD, MASS.



GOODELL-PRATT

1500 GOOD TOOLS

STEEL SQUARE

HOUSE & ROOF FRAMING & OTHER CARPENTERS' PROBLEMS MADE EASY

The practical carpenter who has learned what he knows by his hard experience finds much in these handy guides that will add to his skill, efficiency and reputation. These guides are highly recommended and endorsed as being a helping hand, short-cut method of gaining success in your profession.

Practical diagrams and easy explanations show you how to handle any carpentry job in the easiest, most economical, most approved and most modern manner. Highly recommended and endorsed by the trade.

INSIDE TRADE INFORMATION

Guide No. 1—Over 431 pages—1200 Illustrations—Few of the important features:

- How to know the different kinds of wood.
- How to use the different kinds of wood.
- Complete detailed information on nails and screws.
- How to use carpenter's tools.
- How circular and band saws are handled.
- How to use the steel square.
- How to sharpen tools.
- How to file and set saws.
- How to make wood joints.
- Complete information regarding joints and joinery.
- How to build furniture.
- How to make a tool box.
- How to make a work bench.
- How to make 'horses' or trestles.
- How to make a mitre box.
- How to make a mitre shooting board.
- How to plumb and level work.
- How to use the chalk line.
- How to lay out work.
- How to use rules and scales.
- How to use vises and clamps.
- How to use all of the carpenter's tools, with over 900 illustrations showing specifically how.

Guide No. 2—Over 455 pages—400 Illustrations—some of the big features:

- How to understand carpenter's arithmetic.
- How to understand geometry.
- How to understand trigonometry.
- How mathematics is simplified for carpenters.
- How to solve mensuration problems.
- How to estimate the strength of timbers.
- How to proportion beams.
- How to use drawing instruments.
- How to make architectural drawings.
- How to read plans.
- How to survey.
- How to draw up specifications.
- How to estimate the cost of buildings.
- How to build houses, barns, garages, bungalows, etc.

Guide No. 3—Over 255 pages—400 Illustrations—some of the principal subjects covered:

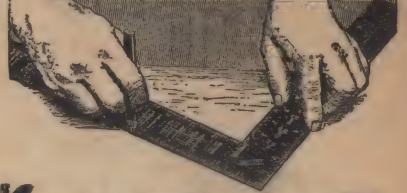
- How to excavate foundations.
- How to build foundations.
- How to make foundations water proof.
- How to erect post foundations.
- How to build forms for concrete foundations.
- How to proportion foundation footings.
- How to frame houses.
- How to set girders and sills.
- How to construct built-up sills.
- How to frame joists.
- How to allow for variation of joists.
- How to construct a well hole.
- How to frame a studding.
- How to frame corner posts.
- How to lay out and cut braces.
- How to attach lath to corner posts.
- How to frame temporary and permanent braces.
- How to frame girts and ribbands.
- How to set window frames.
- How to frame braces and partitions.
- How to distinguish various types of roofs.
- How to distinguish various rafters.
- How to use the settings 12, 13 and 17 on the steel square.
- How to lay out mire cuts.
- How to use tangents, and full detailed information covering sky lights, scaffold and hoisting apparatus.

Guide No. 4—Over 448 pages—400 Illustrations—some of the salient points covered:

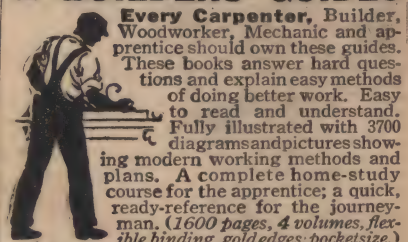
- How to put on wood, fibre and metal shingles.
- How to lay gravel roofs.
- How to lay tin roofs.
- How to hang doors.
- How to frame windows.
- How to put on sheathing.
- How to put on siding.
- How to put on exterior trim.
- How to do cornice work.
- How to build stairs.
- How to lay floors.
- How to put on interior trim.
- How to put on locks and other fittings.
- How to paint.
- How to give first aid to the injured, and many other important and useful "How's."

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No risk. You take no chances. Send now. Examine free. Pay if satisfied. Don't put it off! This coupon brings you the golden chance of advancement you have been looking for.



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Every Carpenter, Builder, Woodworker, Mechanic and apprentice should own these guides.

These books answer hard questions and explain easy methods of doing better work. Easy to read and understand.

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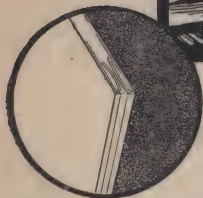
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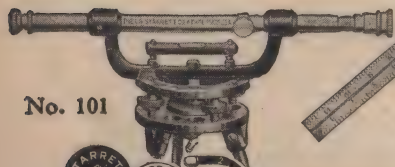
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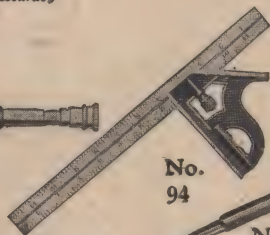
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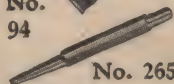
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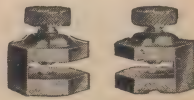
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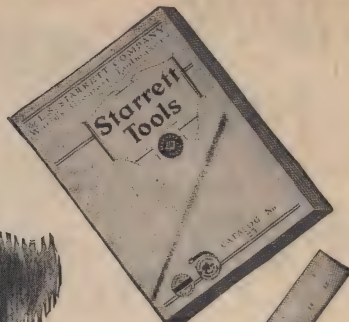
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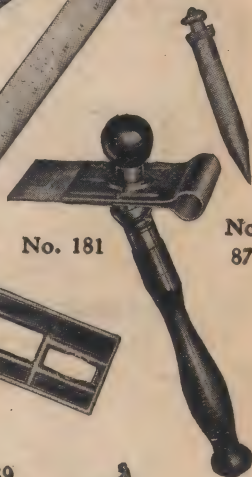
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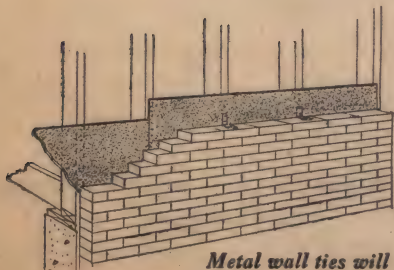
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CHICAGO, ILL.

Mill: LAUREL, MISSISSIPPI

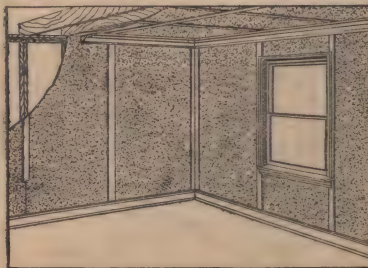
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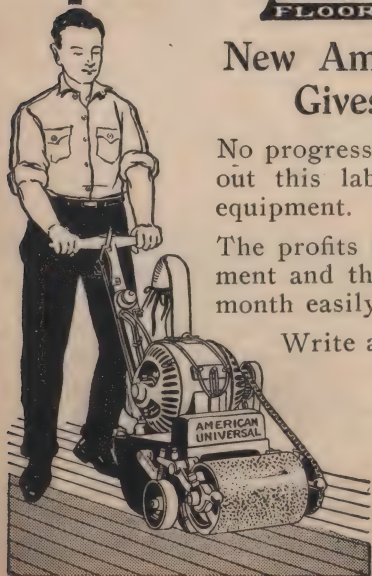
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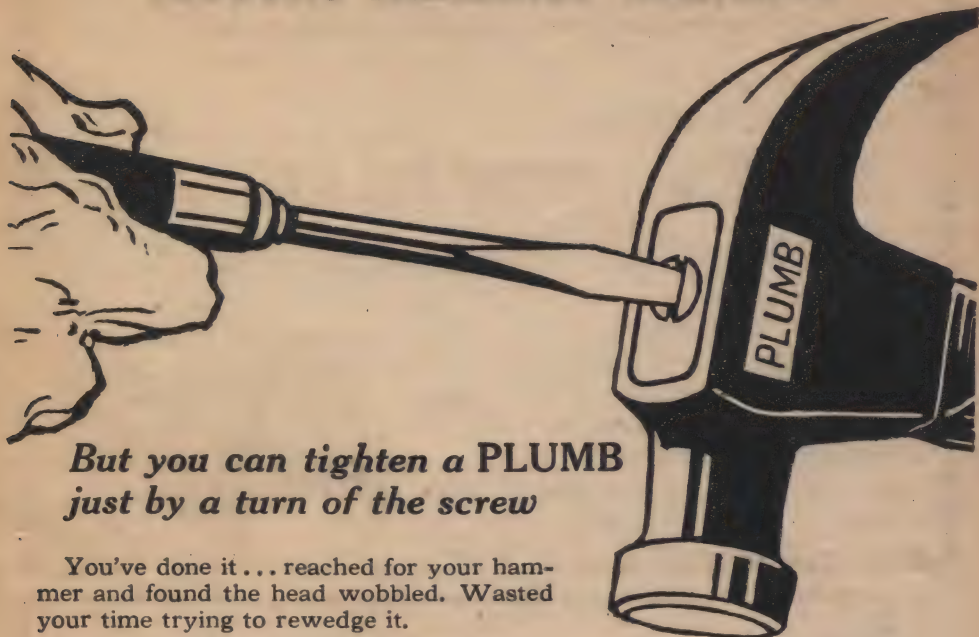
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Steady pounding, *plus shrinkage*, loosens hammer handles



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just by a turn of the screw***

You've done it...reached for your hammer and found the head wobbled. Wasted your time trying to rewedge it.

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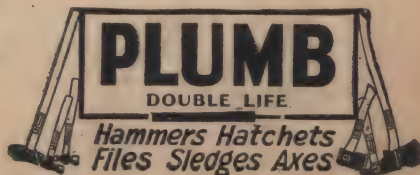
Plumb double-tested hickory handle gives you years of service. And the swelled-end of the handle affords a comfortable, non-slip grip which eliminates cramped hands.

Look for the Red Handle and Black Head in your hardware store.

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Get the "feel" of it; how much lighter it is than a regular saw; how much narrower it is than your present one.

That's the saw you need for today's sawing. Because you haven't all the heavy sawing that once you had to do.

And this lighter saw is

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DISSTON




THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

Acceptance for mailing at special rate of postage provided for in Section 1103, act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 8, 1918

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Carpenters' Building, 222 E. Michigan Street, Indianapolis, Indiana

Advertising Department, 25 Third Avenue, New York, N. Y.  51

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Vol. XLVII—No. 6.

INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1927

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

NOTICE

The publishers of "The Carpenter" reserve the right to reject all advertising matter which may be, in their judgment, unfair or objectionable to the membership of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

The employment of non-union men of our trade is favored by the Lufkin Rule Company of Saginaw, Michigan, who manufacture a number of tools used by carpenters such as rules, tapes, combination squares, try-squares and other measuring devices.

This concern recently constructed a large addition to their plant on which were employed non-union carpenters.

Illustrations Recording Development of the Home Buildings

On December 7, 1926, contract for the erection of the first buildings to be erected on the property of the Brotherhood in Lakeland, Florida, for the Home for Aged Members was signed with the Fred T. Ley Company. On January 11, 1927, the company began operations and in order to give to the membership an idea of the progress of the work and the magnitude thereof, we are publishing in this issue pictures showing the condition of the job on February 1st, March 1st and April 1st.

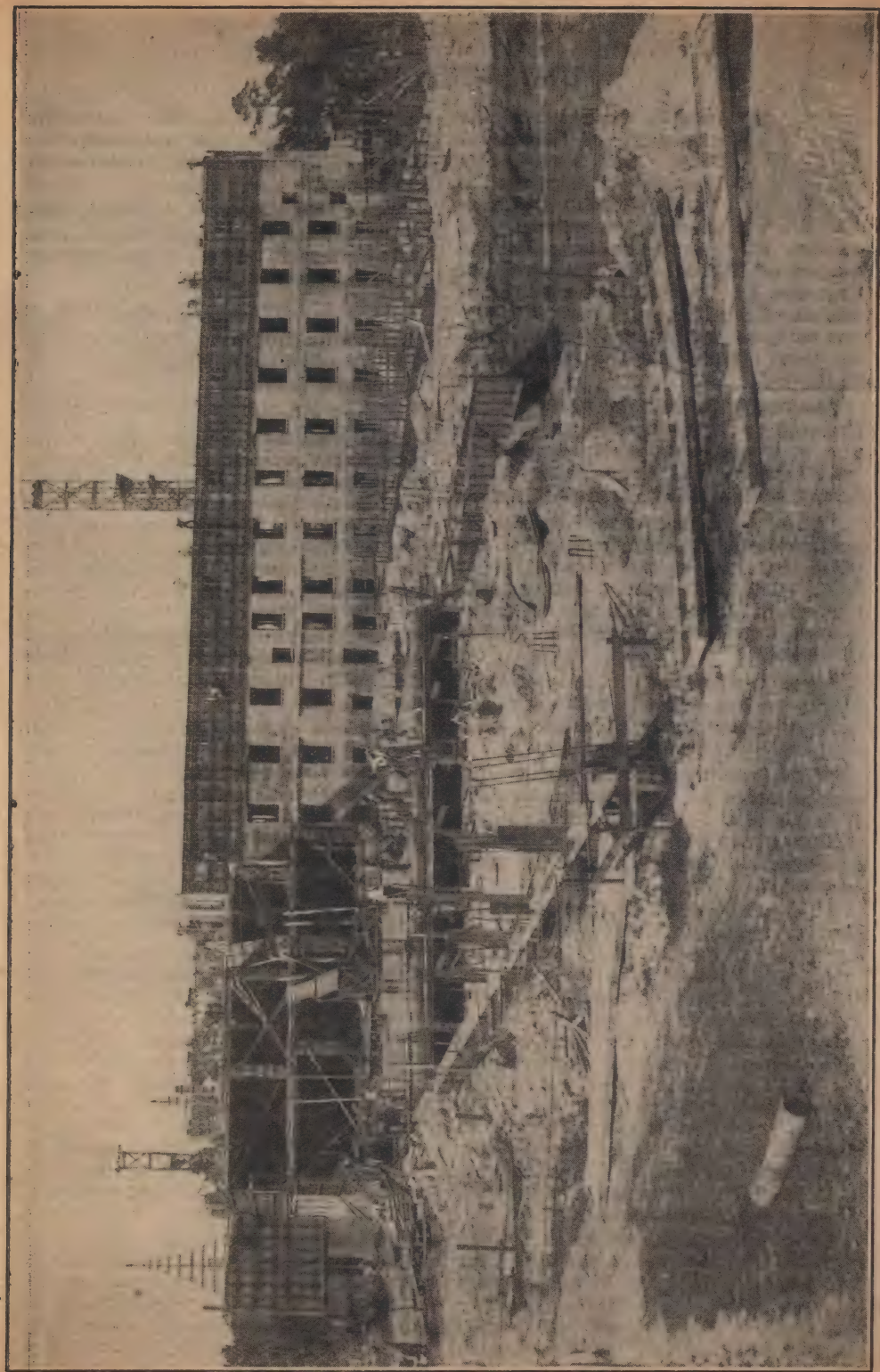
From time to time until the buildings are completed we will publish for the information of our members pictures showing the progress made in the construction and completion of the buildings.

WM. L. HUTCHESON,
General President.

27/1/87
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UNIONISM PAYS



notable example of the efficiency of Organized Labor was recently brought to light when the R. C. Wieboldt Co., contractors, completed the erection of several structures on the campus of Northwestern University, at Evanston, Ill. This firm returned to the officials of the University \$153,872, this sum being 85 per cent of the amount under their original bid that they saved on the job.

President Walter Dill Scott of the University publicly thanked the contractors in a statement that appeared in the Evanston, Ill., News Index, under date of April 1, 1927. It is as follows:

"An extraordinary demonstration of business integrity and generosity" is the characterization of the unusual act of R. C. Wieboldt Company, Chicago contractors, in returning \$153,872 to Northwestern University, by President Walter Dill Scott.

"Building contractors have not made history as being in the business of returning money after structures were completed" went on President Scott.

"The building business usually has been regarded as somewhat precarious. It is more or less of a gamble as to profits and, in the trade the contractor assumes that he is entitled to what he can get.

"In this case, R. C. Wieboldt Company contracted to build the Montgomery Ward and the Wieboldt Hall of Commerce structures on McKinlock campus for a stated sum. The actual work was done so efficiently and carefully, however, that the contractors were able to save money. They said they would try to be economical and that of the money saved they would keep 15 per cent and turn over to the University 85 per cent. This most generous arrangement has been kept to the letter and R. C. Wieboldt has turned back into the treasury the large sum mentioned.

"Various costly extras are now to be paid for—installation of facilities that had not been included in the original contract. Thus, the money so honestly and thoughtfully returned will enable the university to complete the campus structures without recourse to an en-

deavor for new funds. The contractors in this case deserve and will receive the thanks of the trustees of Northwestern University."

When this statement appeared, Secretary Charles H. Sand, of the Chicago District Council, addressed the following letter to President Scott:

"Chicago, April 5, 1927.

"Mr. Walter Dill Scott, President,
"Northwestern University,
"Evanston, Illinois.

"My dear Mr. Scott:

"We note with interest, your statement in the press in which you express yourself so clearly and fittingly with respect to the business integrity and generosity of R. C. Wieboldt Company, who handled the construction of a building for the University, so efficiently and economically, that they were able to return to the University, the large sum of one hundred fifty-three thousand, eight hundred and seventy-two dollars (\$153,872) upon completion of the building.

"When a good general is successful, he usually gets all the praise and credit, and his army gets little or no credit. You have been fair enough in your statement to say that 'the actual work was done so efficiently and carefully, that the contractors were able to save this large sum of money.' That is a fair and fitting testimonial, both to efficient management and efficient workmanship.

"It is unusual that a contractor returns any money to the owners, and equally as unusual that the owner, in a public statement, acknowledges the efficiency of the men who performed the actual work which made the saving of this large sum of money possible. We take keen interest in your statement because this job, on which this large sum of money was saved, was done exclusively by union men, and this is the first job on the campus that was performed exclusively by union labor.

"We call attention to this because the public in general is not aware of the fact that it is the policy and practice of the building trades organizations to admit to membership in the unions, only skilled, efficient mechanics. This policy assures contractors employing union

men of competent and efficient workmen. Skilled workmen will invariably join the union of their craft because their membership means better wages and working conditions for them, with the result that practically all the non-union men working at building construction are in the class that cannot qualify for membership in the unions because of the lack of skill.

"Skill and efficiency is not only essential, but indispensable to economic management of building construction. Incompetent workmen at lower wages are expensive as compared to competent workmen at higher wages. Skill means efficiency and lower cost of construction. Lack of skill means higher cost of construction, and often, unsatisfactory work. In the construction of your building, the economy in employing competent labor is clearly demonstrated by saving of so large a sum of money.

"Modern building construction requires skilled workmen for successful and economic operation, a fact which R. C. Wieboldt Company recognizes. The company has learned this from actual experience, when some years ago they tried to operate with non-union help and tried it long enough to be convinced that their business could be better and more profitably carried on with union help.

"There is a reason! It costs less to operate with union labor and assures delivery of a satisfactory job.

"Thanking you sincerely for your fair statement, we are,

"Very truly yours,

Carpenters District Council.

By: Chas. H. Sand, Secretary.

In his reply, which is as follows, President Scott paid high tribute to the efficiency of organized trade unionists.

"April 6, 1927.

"Mr. Chas. H. Sand,

"United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners,

"12 E. Erie St., Chicago, Ill.

"My dear Mr. Sand:

"I very greatly appreciate your letter of April 5th.

"During the construction of the buildings on the McKinlock Campus I became impressed with the high quality of the workmanship that was apparent on all sides. I was so much impressed that I felt the University should recognize it. Accordingly, I posted upon the buildings typewritten statements in which I expressed my appreciation, and my desire that each workman on the buildings should share in the benefits of the buildings. I therefore had cards printed and signed by me and delivered so far as possible, to each workman on the job. This card guaranteed to the workmen preferential service during the present year in all medical and dental clinics that are housed in these buildings.

"The type of service rendered by union labor on these buildings is the greatest possible argument that can be rendered in favor of unionism. I want to thank you, and through you the unions which have co-operated in creating this great medical center in the city of Chicago.

"Sincerely yours,

"Walter Dill Scott."

FOUR SQUARE

(By Wm. M. Boyden, L. U. No. 342, Pawtucket, R. I.)



AMONG the many labor organizations in existence, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, should stand pre-eminent as having embodied a four square working plan for its membership.

What man among us, with any conception of the square and its adaptability in the constructive elements of

our trade, would presume to ignore its merits? In much the same manner as we square the structures we work on, so are our aims and actions squared in the universal plan of things. We are all seeking one common center for, "no man liveth to himself."

Life becomes constructive or destructive as we square it by our actions, and thus we either advance or clog the paths of progress.

Object of Trade Unionism

The supreme object of trade unionism is the protection of the rights of the workers. This includes other things besides the material matter of dollars and cents, or the workingman's wage. Wages cover but one side of the square. The subject of higher wages never lacks supporters.

When the foundation of our Brotherhood was first laid, its Constitution and By-Laws were framed with a mutual desire for the betterment of all concerned, and further to protect and carry out the principles of collective bargaining and shorter hours of labor. It was a "four square" conception of the moral rights of man and embodied the sentiment expressed by the great emancipator, Abraham Lincoln, "All men are created equal." If so be they exercised their mental as well as their physical faculties.

Results of The Material

In reviewing the progress, that trade unionism has made in the past, we find it has overcome many obstacles. Its pathways have always been along the lines of most resistance. Now has come an era of least resistance, for "the old order changeth" and we find ourselves an institution. Where once our course was anathema, it is now recognized as a potential factor in the uplift of the masses, as well as a moral force in the community.

What then, is our obligation to its founders? I appeal to the finer nature of its electorate. Is there not a law of compensation? I think so, for it has

often been proven that "bread cast upon the waters, after many days shall return." It would be inconceivable to think otherwise.

The Social Side

Many things are impressed on my mind but I will endeavor to be brief. I will refer to only one statement. In the April issue of our Journal, a brother correspondent, in reviewing the "Home and Pension" subject, referred to those members who desire a pension as "parasites," which is, to my mind, a somewhat vicious anomaly. I wish to analyze the term. Anyone at all familiar with the life and habits of the creature known as the parasite knows it never becomes aged. But rather is a young rascal who feeds on something already existing. So it would seem that the term would more aptly apply to the younger element as they are reaping what they have not sown. Words mean little unless correctly applied.

In passing it would be well to remember that a square has four equal sides. You can try until doomsday and never produce a square with unequal sides. To complete a perfect building, one side is as important as the others. A union is no stronger than its weakest member. What do you say about that? The evidence cannot be obscured. The world watches while we linger. Time waits for no man, we must either step forward or backwards and an account must be rendered. "The poor ye have always with you." "Inasmuch as ye have done to the least of one of these." It is a great thing to be found four square in the end.

TIME

(By H. H. Siegele)



TIME is a coin that vanishes if it is not used—if used, it accumulates into a fund of service. The value of time does not fluctuate; the value placed on time by men fluctuates. There is nothing surer than time, and nothing more impossible to get back after it has once been lost. Death, while it is sure, is only a bridge into the hereafter, but time goes on forever.

A building tradesman's time is his

most valuable possession, speaking from a standpoint of making a livelihood. The boss has no more right to expect a working man to work fifteen or twenty minutes before regular working hours, or fifteen or twenty minutes after quitting time, without paying him for it, than a working man has to come fifteen or twenty minutes late to work, or quit fifteen or twenty minutes before quitting time and expect the boss to pay him for a full day's work. This is a rule that works both ways. The writer

has known bosses who were never satisfied unless their men worked before and after regular working hours without extra pay; but he has observed that these were the very bosses who would dock their men a half hour for being ten or fifteen minutes late, or for quitting ten or fifteen minutes before quitting time. We are not advocating that a man should drop everything when the whistle blows—a reasonable amount of time often must necessarily be used to put material in order, or straighten up things where one has been working, but there is no excuse for expecting men to go on with the regular work before or after working hours, without paying them for it. On the other hand, there is no excuse for men to come late or quit before quitting time, and not expect to be docked for it, or make up the lost time in some way.

There are times on every job, when it means extra profits for the boss, to keep the men working, even though it is not advantageous to him to do so; but it should be remembered by the men that there are also times on every job when it means a great deal to the men if they will work a little harder than usual, in order to keep the job running smoothly. This is another rule that works as a clearing house between the boss and the men.

Time spent in straightening up material on a job, is time well spent. No man can run a job economically and allow his material to accumulate, hit-and-miss, over all the premises. The man who keeps the material as well as the equipment on a job in systematic order, not overdoing it, however, has learned the value of time, and is a time saver.

Time spent in keeping equipment in shape, during slack times, is saving time in advance, thus making time that seemingly has little monetary value of as great or even of greater value, than the usual value of time, speaking from a standpoint of dollars and cents, of course. False moves, on the part of the boss, commonly called poor management, is one of the greatest time wasters that the building industry has to contend with. Failing to get material on the job when it is needed—not taking pains in ordering the right kind of material—getting material on the job too soon, and many other things that can best be summed up by this statement: Poor co-operation between the boss and the working force on the job. By the term "boss," we mean the contractor or the general superintendent.

Working men, individually, can waste a lot of time and seemingly be working hard—in fact they are working hard—by allowing the false-motion habit to grow onto them. Making every move count—making every lick hit—every nail hold, and every finished job complete, are some of the things by which a great deal of time can be saved—but these things must be formed into permanent habits before they can be of the greatest value to any one.

There is a time to laugh, a time to talk, a time to whistle, a time to be sincere—a time to work and a time to expect your pay check or your money. In fact, there is a time for everything on every job, but it is up to the boss and the working force to learn the right time for everything, and do the right thing at the right time; because harmony is a great time saver—when right, keep right on.

LABOR'S INTEREST IN THE ELIMINATION OF INDUSTRIAL WASTE

(By Wm. Green, President, American Federation of Labor)



HERE may have been a time when working people did not regard industrial waste as pertinent or important. They felt that it was not a concern of theirs but that it was a problem belonging to management. Working people were chiefly concerned with wages, hours and conditions of employment.

When conferences were held between the representatives of the workers and management discussion was limited by management to those questions. If the workers suggested changes or improvements in industrial methods or processes as an argument in favor of higher wages such suggestions were resented as an intrusion upon the prerogatives of management. Industrial waste, duplication

of effort, increased efficiency and productivity were questions which were considered outside the limit of conference discussion between employers and employees.

Because of this mental attitude on the part of employers and employees no joint effort was made to seek a remedy for this condition of affairs. Where the wage schedules and conditions of employment were formulated and posted by employers without consultation with their employees there was no opportunity for a joint discussion of the questions of management and labor. Under such conditions management assumed full responsibility for industrial success or failure. It autocratically fixed wages, hours and conditions of employment and all other questions connected with the operation of industry were regarded as belonging to managerial control and determination. This state of affairs still prevails in some industries.

The working people were keenly alive to the injustice which they suffered under this form of industrial management. They arrived at the definite conclusion that their position in industry entitled them to recognition. They understood clearly that the losses of industry through mismanagement and waste fell heavily upon them. They were conscious of the fact that they could make a larger contribution to industrial expansion and development than they were giving through skill, labor and service and it was out of this state of mind that the demand for the broadening of collective bargaining grew.

There was no other way through which individual and collective expression could be given to the feelings, opinions, ideas and desires of the workers. They insisted upon the right of their representatives to meet with the employers and management upon this common plane of understanding and equality. They believed this to be one of the inherent rights of mankind. It is the recognition of the American principle which served to develop a free discussion of public grievances and public questions.

Back of all the collective skill, strength and power of all the working people of our nation is the soul and mind which give inspiration and impetus to all their physical powers. These

unseen forces must be given an opportunity to function in concert with the strength and brawn of labor. From this co-ordination of all the workers' power of production there follows the establishment of a standard of excellency in service which ultimately reaches a maximum of efficiency.

If all the older as well as the newer problems arising out of industrial activities are to be grappled with and dealt with by employers and employees, who in the last analysis, are jointly affected the machinery of collective bargaining must be more generally and universally utilized and strengthened. Management can do a great deal to prevent waste and further the elimination of waste. On the other hand, labor can assist management not only in dealing with the problem of waste but also in dealing with other industrial problems if given an opportunity to do so. Labor is willing and ready to do its share in the performance of this important work. The trade union is an agency through which this character of service can be rendered.

Waste in industry may be divided into three classifications—material waste, human waste and spiritual waste. Labor has given most careful thought to each of these qualifications putting emphasis upon the human and spiritual rather than upon the material classification.

Material waste in industry, however, greatly affects the economic life of the workers. As waste detracts from the earnings of industry so it detracts from the wages of employees. The value of the services of employees may be completely destroyed through the operation of wasteful processes and the experience of an industry may be changed from a losing venture, because of waste to an earning enterprise, because of the elimination of waste.

The difference between industrial success and industrial failure is many times found in the wasteful processes which often attend industrial operations. The unwarranted destruction of raw materials, natural resources and finished products, the uneconomic use of means of production, negligence in the care of machinery and mechanical devices, indifference to the saving and protection of property and the failure to utilize

all facilities available which make for economic production fall within the category of material waste. Furthermore, labor realizes that indefensible waste takes place when labor's industrial efforts go for naught or are unnecessarily duplicated through the failure of management to systematize and intelligently direct the working forces of industry. Practically all of this character of industrial waste can either be prevented or materially reduced. It is not a problem impossible of solution. A joint study supplemented by joint efforts can overcome this destructive evil.

The desire of labor to interest itself in the problem of waste is based upon its wish to secure higher wages and to enjoy improved conditions of employment. So long as industry is only partially efficient labor believes that the wages paid can be substantially increased through an increase in industrial efficiency and the elimination of waste. By the same process the cost of manufactured articles to the public can be materially reduced.

The most tragic feature of our industrial development is connected with the loss of human life and the mental and physical suffering caused by industrial accidents and unemployment. It is particularly deplorable because it strikes the breadwinner and, in addition to increasing the expenses, stops the income upon which the family depends for sustenance and life. Much of the loss of life caused by industrial accidents is morally indefensible and well nigh criminal.

While industrial accidents cannot be absolutely eliminated the fact is that both fatal and non-fatal accidents can be greatly reduced. In this respect alone there is great opportunity to prevent human waste. The injury to society cannot be measured by the loss of earnings sustained by a breadwinner through an industrial accident. There is no standard by which we can measure the bodily suffering, deprivation and mental anguish experienced by the workers, their wives and children who are victims of these industrial tragedies. Human life is so potential, so sacred and so valuable that all scientific knowledge should be used and all practical means and methods employed for its conservation and protection.

Labor has rendered great service through the development and support of legislation for the protection of the lives and limbs of workers in industry. It will serve in every way possible in the furtherance of practical plans for the conservation and protection of the lives and bodies of all who are employed in industry.

One of the most difficult problems associated with industry is the problem of unemployment. It is of such grave consequences as to demand the best of our thought and judgment in trying to find a solution. We cannot evade it or ignore it. We must face it frankly and courageously. When acute it is a menace to society and if permitted to continue over a widespread area it serves to threaten the security of government. Reasonably steady, regular and continuous employment creates a happy state of mind, removes the spectre of want, hunger and misery, begets a feeling of confidence and permits workers to make orderly planning for the future.

Surely a stabilized, continuous policy of employment is within the range of human possibilities. Unemployment is waste of the most vicious kind. It constitutes a waste of human opportunity, of effort and of human creative capacity. It is a lamentable state of affairs when industrial plants fully equipped, modern and up-to-date in every respect are idle and many working people are suffering from unemployment. The trade and commerce of entire communities become stagnant and the financial strain imperils the existence of banks and all lines of business. We could render no greater service to the people of this generation than to find the solution of the problem of unemployment.

When we consider spiritual waste we deal with values which are most sacred and precious. We cannot estimate their worth or appraise their importance. Their maintenance is essential to the success of industry. The highest and best type of service is rendered where the workers are enabled to labor under favorable conditions, in a satisfactory environment and where the exercise of the right to organize for mutual helpfulness is freely conceded. This is true of both skilled and unskilled labor.

The success of industry requires the maintenance of a high morale and that sort of spirit which is inspired by a zeal and enthusiasm for service. Management should inspire and encourage the development of the moral and spiritual powers of the workers by paying high wages, creating opportunities for leisure and recreation, and by consultation with the workers, through their chosen representatives. Low wages, intolerable conditions of employment, excessive hours of labor and autocratic management dull the intellect, break down morale, crush the spirit and chill the interest of working people.

Treatment accorded workers by a management which classifies them as mere machines and which bestows upon

them certain benefits, in a paternalistic way, tends to bring about a decline in spiritual and moral values. Management should recognize the right of the workers to develop their spiritual, intellectual and moral powers. They should be accorded the fullest and freest opportunity to do so. If the workers can help themselves and build up their intellectual, spiritual and economic powers through association in their trade unions they must be given the opportunity to do so.

Our nation cannot maintain its industrial supremacy among all the nations of the world unless it fosters and nourishes those spiritual and moral values which contribute so much to the efficiency of the American workers.

EMPLOYERS' PENSION SYSTEMS CONDEMNED

EMPLOYERS' old age pension systems are ineffective, financially unsafe and are agencies for compelling men to serve as strike-breakers and to accept unfair conditions generally, it is declared in an article in the March issue of the "Monthly Labor Review," published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor.

The article, which is based on a report made by the research director of the Pennsylvania Old Age Pension Commission, is unsparing in its condemnation of private old age pension plans. The Pennsylvania report holds that the pension systems maintained by private employers cannot be relied upon to solve the problems of old age dependency, that they are inadequate in scope, that in a majority of instances their financial position is insecure, that their cost makes them almost impossible as a permanent policy for most employers and that they do not accomplish the results hoped for in the way of improving the relations between employers and employees.

The Pennsylvania report admits that as a "disciplinary measure" private old age pension plans may have some effect. Commenting on this aspect of private systems, the "Monthly Labor Review" says:

"As a disciplinary measure, the report admits the pension may have some ef-

fect. It may keep the older employees, especially, in line when labor trouble threatens, or may be used to force them back into service as strike-breakers after they have left; it may even have some weight in preventing a strike, or discouraging demands for increased wages or better conditions. It is difficult, however, to say how far pensions are effective along these lines, while the social dangers of thus using them are apparent. As a means of freeing the worker from the dread of an unprotected old age, they are manifestly ineffective. Under most systems, the employee has no legal claim to the pension, and he realizes that the protection promised cannot be counted upon with any assurance. Pensions may have some value as humanitarian measures, but the mixture of charity and business is hardly desirable."

The "Monthly Labor Review" goes on to declare that as a means of solving the problem of caring for old age, private industrial pension systems are utterly inadequate. They do not cover the field and they do not insure protection and care, says the "Bulletin." As to their efficacy in solving the problem of taking care of the aged, the "Review" quotes the following from the Pennsylvania report:

"It has been pointed out that there are probably altogether less than 90,000 men and women now in the receipt of industrial pensions throughout the coun-

try. On the other hand, it is estimated that about 1,800,000 of the aged men and women of the United States are in need of some support. This fundamental fact should be sufficient to indicate how little these pension systems are capable of meeting the needs of this body of indigent aged."

Commenting on the financial status of private pension schemes, the "Review" says:

"Most plans specifically declare that

the scheme entails no legal responsibility upon the employer, who is free to alter or amend or give up either the whole plan or any part of it at any time when he may choose to do so. The plans in general amount to little more than a promise that 'if everything goes right, and you do nothing wrong all your life and stay with us till you get old, and if when the times comes we can afford to do it and still think you are deserving, we may grant you a pension such as we shall then consider proper.'"

REGARDING THE STONE CUTTERS DECISION

(Editor's Note—The following statement was issued by William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, in relation to the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of The Bedford Cut Stone Company, et. al. vs. The Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association, et al.)



HE membership of Organized Labor cannot reconcile their point of view with that held by a majority of the members of the Supreme Court, as announced in the decision rendered in the case of The Bedford Cut Stone Company, et al. vs. The Journeymen Stone Cutters' Association et. al.

This decision involves the exercise of the right of workers to refuse to perform service under conditions which they believe to be objectionable, degrading and harmful to them. The right of the individual to give or withhold service is an inherent right. For self-protection and mutual helpfulness the individual worker believes that he may exercise this right singly or in co-operation with his fellow workers.

Labor believes that it is a settled principle in law that working men may do this as a matter of self-protection against a combination of powerful corporations and powerful employers. In

this particular case of The Bedford Cut Stone Company, et al. there was no charge made that working men were boycotting, breaching contract, resorting to violence, intimidation or coercion, nor is it charged that the members of the Stone Cutters' Union sought to prevent other men from performing work required by The Bedford Cut Stone Company.

Inasmuch as it is held that labor organizations are lawful, the membership of these organizations believe they have a legal right to seek to increase wages and improve conditions of employment through a refusal to give service. The opinion and judgment of Organized Labor regarding the merits involved in this case are most convincingly set forth in the dissenting opinion of Justice Brandeis and Justice Holmes.

The application of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law by the court to labor and labor organizations, as thus interpreted by the Supreme Court, renders the condition of working people to the point where it approximates involuntary servitude. A remedy for this condition of affairs must be sought and found. Labor must be made free and permitted to exercise perfect freedom in the disposition of its labor power. Compulsion in either giving or withholding service is contrary to the ideals of American citizenship and the trade union movement.

COAL MINERS REFUSE WAGE CUT



REFUSAL of the United Mine Workers to lower wages to meet non-union conditions has resulted in a suspension throughout the competitive field of western Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana,

and Illinois. Other coal sections are also affected. Rates in the competitive field are the basis for wages in the bituminous industry.

The miners are willing to continue present rates until a new agreement is worked out, but this was declined. The

operators want wages lowered to the non-union rates. The unionists show that this is impossible because the non-union fields would again lower wages.

The miners agree that the coal industry is in a serious condition and have repeatedly expressed a willingness to join with the operators to solve over-development, high overhead charges, freight preferentials and other wastes. To these offers, the operators reply, "Lower your wages."

The ranks of non-union operators have been increased by several large companies that violated their agreement made at Jacksonville, Fla., three years ago.

At the recent wage conference in Miami, the operators offered no solution except that a commission of 12 be appointed to set rates on the basis of non-

union fields. The four neutral members of the commission were to be appointed by Chief Justice Taft of the United States Supreme Court. It is agreed that the operators had no idea that the miners would accept the plan, but even this poor excuse for a "settlement" was intended to be better than nothing.

John L. Lewis, President of the United Mine Workers, characterized the suspension as a "lock-out, not a strike." He said the present situation was brought about by the operators' inefficient management.

"Every time they suffer financial reverses through their own short-sightedness, they attempt to retrieve their losses through the pocketbooks of the men who risk their lives in digging coal."

CO-OPERATION BETWEEN UNIONS AND MANAGEMENT

(From the Report of the Executive Council To the Forty-sixth Annual Convention of the A. F. of L.)

PRODUCTS of modern industry are not the work of any one individual but of scores of workers, each contributing something essential to the finished whole. If the entire work process is done most efficiently and most economically, the whole group operates like a perfectly synchronized machine. This comes through the will to co-operate working in accord with a predetermined plan.

The basis for co-operation is laid in the collective agreement negotiated by unions and management. Such an agreement establishes standards of equitable work relations and begets confidence that makes possible continuous co-operation in dealing with other problems arising out of the day's work. The union is essentially an agency for co-operation for service to the union members and to the industry in which its members are employed.

The union first of all injects order and stability in work relationships—achievements of value to industry and to the workers. It establishes more equitable standards of work and pay. It becomes responsible for group discipline. It maintains standards of craftsmanship.

It makes possible opportunities for individual development. It is concerned to maintain and increase production standards, for increased productivity is recognized as a basis for wage increases.

The union establishes the practice of reaching agreements on joint relations by conferences in which both groups concerned present their views on problems and contribute to mutually acceptable conclusions. As soon as management agrees to adjust relations through conferences with representatives of voluntary organizations of workers, the way is open to intelligent, constructive solution of constantly developing problems in production and industrial relations. Such relationships make it possible for all engaged in industry to continue to develop and grow through the problems of the work they are doing.

The union with its traditions and accumulated group experience is the custodian of the craft skill of the industry. The management that seeks the co-operation of the union is taking a course that assures most intelligent production results.

Conflict and arbitrary management are poor production policies. Conference and co-operation lead to united work efforts.

Throughout all of industry where collective bargaining obtains, are more or less definitely developed undertakings in co-operation between management and unions for more efficient production. Major responsibility rests upon management for developing the machinery for getting the most benefit from this co-operation.

After all, industry embraces the investment of money included in a corporate unit of capital called company or employer and the investment of wage earners in the form of wages which in most instances total annually more than any other form of investment in a particular industry. This being true all have invested interest in industry. To safeguard and promote best that invested interest demands a greater degree of understanding and co-operation between employers and trade unions.

The trade union movement is ready and anxious to do its full share and looks to management to assume its prior responsibility. Co-operation can proceed no faster than the necessary technical provisions are provided.

Management has its distinctive functions. Management secures the finances, makes ready the plant, keeps abreast technical progress, purchases, plans and directs. To use the materials which management supplies, man the machines, and carry out plans, workers are employed. They bring to the factories creative ability and labor power necessary to supplement the preparations of management. Workers and management are reciprocally dependent. This is obviously a relationship that calls for co-operation, a co-operation that is to all intents and purposes a real partnership in a work undertaking.

Partnership implies joint responsibility and decision of matters involved—in the case of industry, for problems of production. The workers' group to function in such a partnership must have organized channels for developing decisions and carrying out undertakings. The organization must be a voluntary one.

As soon as an agreement is reached between workers and management, the workers must assume definite responsibility not only for the terms of the contract, but for maintaining the spirit of partnership or co-operation. It is fundamental for efficiency in production that

the spirit and method of team work be followed. In this as well as in developing agreements there should be joint participation through representative groups. The committee that is responsible for working out production problems should be a different agency from that concerned with grievances.

The fundamental principles that should underlie all industrial policies are:

Regularity of employment with a stable work-group.

A low turnover which is advantageous to industry has an equal if not greater value to workers—to them it means continuous employment, a stable income.

Every worker has a right to be freed from all avoidable uncertainties of employment—both from those arising through poor labor administration and from mismanagement in production and the effects of speculation in raw materials or finished products.

The American Federation of Labor has consistently stood for justice to all workers, skilled or so-called unskilled. We have maintained that there are no workers wholly unskilled and the distinction between wage earners is one of degree only. The so-called unskilled or common laborers are the backbone of industry. Low economic standards can not prevail among these workers without injury to all. We maintain, therefore, increased efforts must be made to organize these and all workers in order that there may be established machinery for self-betterment and that the workers may take their rightful place in determining questions of life and work.

Every worker has a full right to a just portion of the wealth which he helps to create, a full right to earn out of his toil an opportunity for his children equal with that of any citizen, a full right that every just safeguard shall be afforded him for his physical safety, for his health and comfort while at work.

Every worker has the right to compensation for physical injury or disease occasioned in the course of production. Every worker who has been injured or disabled in industry has the additional right to opportunity for rehabilitation in order that he may receive the necessary assistance or training to enable him to be self-sustaining.

Editorial



THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of
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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS
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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1927

Old Age Pensions

DURING recent months, considerable correspondence regarding old age pensions has appeared in our Journal. Many of our old Brothers are of the opinion that the payment of this pension is being delayed too long. Others say not to be in too big a hurry.

The General Executive Board of our Brotherhood is facing a tremendous task in working out a plan that will enable the Brotherhood to pay a pension to those of our members who have reached an age where they are old and worn out, and who do not wish to take advantage of the Home.

They are able perhaps to pick up a few cents here and there, but they are unable to compete with the younger

man. Their days of working at the trade are over. The speed of industry today, demands nimble fingers, bodies and minds. The old timer is no longer nimble. He gave the trade from twenty-five to fifty years of his life. He has served it faithfully. What, then is to be his lot, when his eyesight gets poor and his motions slow?

The old timers side of the story is sad indeed. As he grew older and his work slackened, the contractors refused to hire him. For months, he walked the streets in search of a job at his trade. But all in vain. A prospective employer would glance at his white hair, his stooped shoulders and slow motions and say, "Sorry, old man, we can't use you".

All the time, the little fund in the bank gets smaller and smaller, and finally is gone. Then, perhaps, the mortgage devours the little home, on which he and his good wife have skimmed and saved their whole life. They are without sufficient food. What next? Are they to die of starvation, after a long life of hard labor?

There are some, who will offer the argument that they should have provided for their old age, that during their days of affluence, they should have laid aside a nest-egg for a rainy day. That is all well and good, and perhaps they should. But the fact remains that they didn't. Lay-offs, sickness, accidents, raising a family, and with wages always behind the ever rising cost of living, there was little and often no money to be saved.

That is about the condition of many of our old timers. They are the ones who are asking for help. They are not asking for charity. They are asking for what they feel is their due, from an organization that they helped to build.

Society at large, seems to have ignored the subject of pensions to be paid its old and self-respecting members, who, through no fault of their own are unable to provide for their old age. Society provides asylums for the blind, the insane and the imbecilic. It has

charity for the poor, but for the worn out working people, it has only a place of shame and separation, the poor house or the county farm.

As society has failed in its obligation to its worn out working people, the Brotherhood will do something to provide for its members. The task is tremendous, but the biggest handicap to the Brotherhood's plans is the funds. The General Executive Board is expected to build and furnish the Home at Lakeland, Fla., and to provide a pension, on ten cents per member per month. The Board is doing all that is humanly possible to perfect a plan with this small sum.

How About Your Daughter?

RECENTLY the Department of Sociology at the University of Washington conducted an investigation on what college students think of modern affairs. The women students of the University, the majority of whom come from the homes of working people, showed an alarming ignorance about trade unionism and industrial affairs. Only 31.4 per cent of the women students believed that the strike is a legitimate method of bettering working conditions, while 67.6 per cent of the men approved it. Some 72 per cent of the women thought scabbing quite proper, while 47.1 per cent of the men approved of taking a job away from a union workman. Industrial radicals or "disturbers" of any kind should be imprisoned, thought 32.8 per cent of the women, as did 13.2 per cent of the men.

How many sons and daughters of the members of our Brotherhood are conversant with the aims and ideals of trade unionism, and are intelligently able to expouse its cause? If any fail, whose is the fault?

Labor Turnover—Another Economic Waste

ACCORDING to the Bureau of Labor Statistics more than half of the factory workers employed in the United States change their jobs during the course of the year.

The bureau's study covered 800,000 workers, approximately one-tenth of those in factory employment. The results determined are declared to hold good in the other nine tenths.

The records of individual months disclose that the number of workers who quit their jobs is frequently in excess of the number on the pay rolls. In July, 1920, resignations were at the rate of 118 per cent of the normal enrollment. Other months in different years had equally large turnovers.

Economists in the Department of Labor declare the heavy turnover of labor is the costliest waste in industry. The bureau advances the view that the situation revealed cannot be ascribed to restlessness alone. Since workers value steady employment and are reluctant to leave positions where they are fairly satisfied, conditions are woefully at fault.

Canadian Labor Report

THE Sixteenth Annual Report on Labor Organizations in Canada, recently issued by the Department of Labour shows a marked increase in membership in the trade unions.

Under the head of "Trade Union Benefits," the report shows that for the year 1926, seven of the Canadian organizations reported \$32,972.35 paid in benefits to members. This is an increase of \$9,788.35 over last year. Of the 91 international organizations with Local Unions in Canada, 60 reported disbursements for benefits to the amount of \$22,565,857, an increase of \$5,168,586 over the previous year. The report further shows that \$316,922 was expended in benefits by local branch unions to their own members. This sum is an increase of \$33,780 over the year 1925.

In addition to the statistics published, the report contains much interesting matter concerning the various labor organizations with which the Canadian organized worker is either directly or indirectly identified, and also gives much general information as to their more important activities.

Reference is made in the report to the opposition that is being made upon communism by the American Federation of Labor.

As a directory of labor unions, the volume is very complete, containing as it does, lists of central organizations, delegate bodies and local branch unions, together with the names and addresses of the chief executive officers for the year 1927.

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Official Notice

Each member is required to have a membership book, which he must present to the Financial Secretary at each time he pays dues, and he should see to it that he is given proper credit in said book for all dues, fines or assessments paid by him; also that the exact date of payment is properly recorded therein. This membership book is his only record of his financial standing in his Local Union and upon this record is determined his right to participate in the death and disability donations and other benefits provided for under our General Laws. It is the duty of a member to sign his name in his own handwriting in the space allotted for that purpose on the inside cover of his membership book, as a means of identification, and before doing so, he should see that the record of date of birth, date of initiation, and date he was admitted on clearance card is properly recorded thereon. This record is very necessary and helpful in determining a member's proper classification and is just as important as a life insurance policy. Consequently, when the old book is filled up and a new one issued, his old one should be placed carefully away for future reference instead of destroying it or throwing it away, which we find is done in many cases. It is our desire to keep each member's record absolutely correct, but our record is based upon the reports we receive from the Financial Secretary, and sometimes we find that mistakes are made, which are detrimental to the interests of the member, and which we are unable to rectify if the member destroys his own records. When a member takes a clearance card to another jurisdiction, he is required to present his membership book to the Examining Committee for investigation and identify himself as the party legally entitled to said clearance card, and the most positive means of identification is the comparing of his signature with the signature written in the membership book.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Travelling Members Attention

Secretary Harry Hendrickson of the St. Joseph Valley District Council, South Bend, Ind., reports that more men are coming into that district than employment can be provided for. At present work is slack and future prospects aren't very encouraging. Travelling members are advised to give that vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

On account of a strike in Scranton, Pa., we are requested by Recording Secretary Richard Goshler, L. U. No. to notify all carpenters to stay away from that district.

* * *

Contrary to newspaper reports, Toronto, Ontario, Canada, is having no building boom. Secretary Charles H. Moad, of L. U. No. 27, advises that two-thirds of the work reported is only contemplated and there are more than enough carpenters on hand to take care of all jobs.

* * *

Owing to slack conditions at Hartford, Conn., all carpenters are requested to stay away from that city. Recording Secretary John Milvae, L. U. No. 43, advises that work is very scarce, and many men are walking the streets.

* * *

Work in Burlington, Iowa, is unusually scarce, advises Recording Secretary J. A. Pratt, L. U. No. 534. There are more carpenters idle now than there ever was before in the history of the Local. As future prospects aren't very bright, travelling members are requested to steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Paducah, Ky., has more men than jobs. Recording Secretary J. R. McIntyre, L. U. No. 559 requests all travelling members to steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

Advertisements appearing in the daily press stating that there is a building boom at Oil City, Pa., are erroneous and misleading. Recording Secretary Wm. J. C. Kay, L. U. No. 830, advises that many of our members there now are idle. Travelling members are requested to steer clear of that vicinity.

* * *

There is no building boom in Battle Creek, Mich., advises Recording Secre-

tary Charles D. Wilkes, L. U. No. 871. Many men are walking the streets, therefore travelling members are requested to steer clear of the vicinity.

* * *

Recording Secretary J. Schneider of L. U. No. 1055, requests all travelling members to steer clear of Lincoln, Neb. Work is slack and many men are walking the streets.

* * *

Rumors to the effect that there is a building boom at Oneida, N. Y., are without foundation advises Recording Secretary H. L. Foland, L. U. No. 1243. More men are there now than jobs, so give the vicinity a wide berth.

* * *

Advertisements appearing in the daily press stating that there is a scarcity of carpenters in the Grays Harbor District are erroneous and misleading. Secretary O. C. Moak, L. U. No. 1874, Montesano, Wash., reports that more than half the men there now are idle. Travelling members are requested to steer clear of that locality.

* * *

Recording Secretary R. S. King, L. U. No. 2266, Caruthersville, Mo., advises that there is no truth in the rumor that there is a building boom at that place. There are more men there now than jobs so give the vicinity a wide berth.

Aid Tornado Sufferers

Following the recent tornado in the Pleasant Hill district of Louisiana, L. U. No. 1070, Natchitoches, La., donated the sum of \$25 for the relief of the sufferers. A majority of the members of the Local also donated one day's work in helping to reconstruct the devastated area. This highly commendable action on the part of our members brought them much favorable publicity and the citizens of the community paid high tribute to the Local.

St. Charles, Ill., Local Celebrates Twenty-Fifth Anniversary

On April 21st, the members of Local Union No. 1083, St. Charles, Ill., celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of the Local with a banquet. About two hundred and seventy-five members and guests were present.

Brother Wm. H. Grammer was toastmaster of the evening and the speakers



Banquet held by L. U. No. 1083, St. Charles, Ill., celebrating twenty-fifth anniversary

included President George Ottens of the Illinois State Council of Carpenters and Brother P. J. Carlson of Rock Island, Ill.

Following a varied musical program, there was dancing, which concluded the evenings entertainment.

All those present were loud in their praises of the good time enjoyed. The committee in charge of the affair, of which Brother Grammer was chairman, is to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

Spokane, Wash., Local Celebrates Thirty-first Anniversary

On April 29th, L. U. No. 98, Spokane, Wash., celebrated its thirty-first anniversary in its new hall. The members with their families and friends were present and enjoyed the celebration. The entertainment consisted of a varied musical program, a few addresses,



Headquarters of L. U. No. 98. This building was completed last fall and is owned by the Local.

followed by dancing. During the evening, lunch was served.

Brother Leonard Funk, a charter member of the Local, who was formerly Second General Vice-President, and is now one of the city commissioners of Spokane, was the principal speaker of the evening. He recounted the early history of the Local and its struggles. Other speakers included the six remaining charter members.

The affair was a huge success, and the committee in charge of the arrangements of which Brother Morris J. Cole was chairman, is to be congratulated upon the success of the anniversary celebration.

Providence, R. I., Local Celebrates Twenty-fifth Anniversary

On April 25th, L. U. No. 632, Providence, R. I., celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary with a banquet. Besides the members, the guests included the Presidents of the various other Locals of the city. The guest of honor and principal speaker of the evening was Mayor James E. Dunne.

During the banquet a varied musical program was rendered, and dancing followed. The affair was a pleasant one, and the committee in charge of the arrangements is to be congratulated upon its success.

Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the present whereabouts of Albert (Bert) Box, a carpenter, who left Hammond, Ind., March 18th, and has not been heard from since. Any information regarding his present whereabouts will be appreciated by his wife, Mrs. Bert Box, Hammond, Ind.

* * *

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of Warren F. Shott, who when last heard from was in Port Arthur, Tex. Anyone knowing his present whereabouts, kindly communicate with his brother, D. F. Shott, 926 Lee St., N. St. Petersburg, Fla.

A Four Leaf Clover

What we call Luck is simply Pluck,
And the doing things over and over,—
Courage and will, perseverance and skill,
Are the four leaves of Luck's clover.

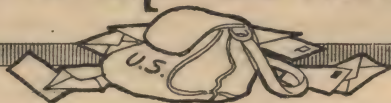
—Anon.

DEATH ROLL

F. A. SILKEY, L. U. No. 2094, Los Angeles, Cal.

F. N. BELL, L. U. No. 1434, Moberly, Mo.

Correspondence



From The American Federation of Labor
To the Secretaries of State Federations
of Labor and City Central Labor
Unions.

Dear Sirs and Brothers:

Recently Mr. Ben Gitlow, who signs himself as Secretary, National Committee Needle Trades Section, Trade Union Educational League, issued a general letter appealing to the membership of Organized Labor to make financial contributions to a fund to be used by the communist section of the local furriers and ladies garment workers in New York City. This appeal was sent broadcast throughout the country and because it is directed to the membership of Organized Labor, I deem it my duty to warn you against the untrue statements contained in it, of its misleading character, and to urge you to refuse to make any contribution, whatever to Mr. Ben Gitlow or his communistic movement.

The communistic movement in the Furriers and Ladies Garment Workers organizations, for which Mr. Ben Gitlow speaks, has been attempting to capture and control the bona fide Organized Labor movement in these local organizations. The leaders of this communistic movement have denounced the American Federation of Labor and its officers. Many of those engaged in this destructive work have committed perjury of the most flagrant kind, and have sought through the use of most reprehensible methods to substitute communism for trade unionism and to convert Local Unions created by international unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor into communist organizations functioning for the purpose of destroying the trade union movement.

The charge contained in Mr. Gitlow's appeal for funds that officers of the American Federation of Labor and of international unions affiliated with it were responsible for the arrest and imprisonment of communists, is positively false and absolutely untrue. These untruthful statements are resented with all

the force and power at the command of the officers of the American Federation of Labor.

The American Federation of Labor is opposing the attempts of the communists to control the Local Unions of Fur Workers and Ladies Garment Workers in New York City. I am confident the membership of the American Federation of Labor will not supply money to these communists for the purpose of continuing their destructive tactics against the American Federation of Labor with which they are identified.

Mr. Gitlow states that the "Defense Committee" had incurred great expense through the employment of Frank P. Walsh. While the communists in New York may have employed Attorney Frank P. Walsh and agreed to pay him a large sum of money for defending communists who have been charged with the commission of crimes, for which the American Federation of Labor is not in any way responsible, the membership of Organized Labor is under no obligation to make financial contribution for the purpose of meeting this extraordinary expense incurred through the employment of Attorney Frank P. Walsh. In view of the fact that these communists have hired Attorney Walsh and he is giving his legal services to these communists, let these communists who are being served pay him.

Organized Labor cannot consistently make financial contribution to a movement that has openly declared its purpose to destroy Organized Labor. Certainly Organized Labor is not going to help destroy itself by responding to an appeal for financial contributions to a fund to be controlled and used by avowed communists.

The officers and members of Organized Labor are herewith requested to refuse to make any contribution whatever to Mr. Ben Gitlow or to respond to any appeal for financial assistance from these communist organizations who call upon Organized Labor for financial help. Pay no attention to this appeal or any

other of a like character. You would be injuring yourselves and hurting the Organized Labor movement if, out of your generosity and for purely sentimental reasons, you make any contribution whatever in response to this appeal. You will serve the cause of Organized Labor and will advance your own economic interests by refraining from making any response to it.

Fraternally yours,

Wm. Green, President,
American Federation of Labor.

We Must Have a Fund

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In reading over our Journals for the last three or four months, I have noticed that none of the writers have given any plans for starting the pension. When the Pennsylvania Railroad, the B. & O. Railroad, and the United States Steel Trust started their pensions they made an appropriation for a foundation to start them. Then they assessed all employees monthly to keep the pension going.

When we start to build a house, the first thing we do is to provide a foundation to build on, so with the Home and pension, we must have a foundation to start on and not having a good fairy, like the railroads, and the steel trust employees to put one up for us, we must have one and the only way we can get it is to go down in our pockets and dig it up to start it.

Headquarters should levy an assessment of \$2 per member, to be paid in either four or eight quarterly payments, then put on a permanent assessment of 15c per month, change our laws to allow one-half of the initiation fees to go into the Home and pension fund, then the Executive Board or the trustees should elect one of their members to be called the commissioner of the Home and pension. Send him out to investigate how other organizations and companies are paying their pension. It will cost some money, but it will be money well spent.

I will ask our old timers to quit kicking on our young members, they have done their part. It was by their vote that the Home and pension was started, also to remember that we are journey-men carpenters and not contractors. If the contractor won't hire our old men

it is not the fault of our younger members.

I am an old timer myself, been out of work since December 1, 1926. I find the younger members of my Local will do all they can for me.

C. W. Pressell,
Warren, O.

Pension Assessment Should Be One Dollar a Month

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Everyone else is taking a whack at pensions, so I'll inflict my ideas on you, too. I have no self interest in this matter, as my old age is, I hope, provided for. But nobody with human feelings could read the appeals from these old veterans that have been appearing in our Journal for the last few years without sympathy, that cheerful Irishman, Brother V. E. Walker, Riverbank, Cal., to the contrary notwithstanding.

We will thwart his expectations absolutely. Surely no pensions can be paid without a fund, but we can hold a referendum vote on assessment and start paying them in 30 or 60 days. Vote a \$1 per month assessment on all full beneficial members. One hour per month won't hurt the young bucks that are "raring" to go.

Neither have I anything against the younger generation, they are better mentally and morally, on the average, than the one before and the next one will be better than they. Give the oldsters a hand boys, and at the same time safeguard the old age that is coming to you, as surely as it did to them.

F. W. McLean,
L. U. No. 764, Shreveport, La.

Society Should Bear Its Share

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Undoubtedly I am taking a lot for granted in presuming I have the ability to write for a journal with as large a circulation as "The Carpenter," however, I have some ideas that I would like to put before our members for consideration, and will state them as briefly as possible.

My subject is the pension. Personally I am opposed to some kinds of pensions, especially those given to employees as part pay.

It is a fact that society at large is responsible for its members to a degree that it is required to take care of those who are unable to take care of themselves. That includes also the carpenters. As we are tax payers, why should we pay twice? Do our wages justify it? It should be remembered that our wages and taxes are paid from the same general fund, namely, the wealth of the community, and I do not believe that anyone who has done his just share in producing this wealth, should be regarded as receiving charity when misfortune or old age makes help necessary. A very small percentage of society begrudges its worthy members, recompensation for faithful service, if an economical way was found to distribute it, in such a manner that the receiver's pride would not be injured.

This is where the union and our pension system comes in. First, we can determine, and in most cases know beforehand who are the worthy members. Second, we are all paying into a fund, from which we all have an equal right to draw. By no stretch of the imagination, could it be termed charity to be deemed eligible to receive help from this fund.

Our wages are always a question of debate, and I take the position that we are paid no more than we earn, and I also take the position that we working people pay our share of the taxes.

This brings me to the conclusion that it is only logical and right that society at large should share our expense in providing for our old and worthy members. We determine our worthy members and back our findings with a substantial amount of cash. We can pay all clerical and administration expenses. All we ask is that society match our fund dollar for dollar. This money would go directly to its destination of relief. This way, red tape and other expenses would not reduce the original dollar to about 30 cents.

I would also like to call attention to the fact that we are voters and taxpayers, and as such, we have a share in the tax fund. It is partly ours and we would be justified in asking for it.

I do not know whether this will meet with any approval or success, but I do believe it is a good debating theme, when intelligently brought before the

public. It will at least give them some idea of who and what the unions are. When you've got a song set to the tune of considerable money, somebody will listen.

N. K. Teilborg,

L. U. No. 55,

Denver, Colo.

Pension Was Promised

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have just received my April Journal and I wish to answer the questions asked by Brother Staniland, regarding my membership record.

I could not join or become a union carpenter before a Local was organized in my city. I started learning the trade of a mill carpenter at the age of 18, and served a full apprenticeship.

When a Local was started by the outside carpenters, they came to the mills which made doors, sash, blinds and other materials they handled asking us to join them. There were four mills in town and two of them joined. As I was employed in one of the two that joined, hence my membership dates from then (April 26, 1904). I have been a member 22 years and am in my 70th year of age. To further enlighten Brother Staniland, I wish to state that I have always been true to my obligation as a union carpenter.

The brother is but a young kid compared to us older members. But I find that the younger element has nothing but derision for the old timers. They seem to forget that if they live long enough they will be as old as we are, and perhaps kicked out of a job, too.

I believe I am right in stating that we old members didn't ask for a pension until it was promised to us and I don't think any of the younger brothers who have a spark of manhood about them, and who realize the meaning of true brotherhood, would hint that any one who has faithfully served the union from the time it was possible for him to do so, was not entitled to a pension.

I will close by asking other old brothers to express themselves regarding a pension in our Journal. My motto is to live and let live, be you young or old. Our old timers will soon die out and the younger men will then be in our shoes.

Chas. R. Herbert,

L. U. No. 1665,

Alexandria, Va.

Home Shouldn't Interfere With Pension Editor, "The Carpenter":

I see that quite a number of our members are expressing their views concerning the old age pension. I wish to do the same. My idea is something like the following: I think that any local organization that is collecting \$1.50 per month dues from their members can afford to pay all of its members that are over 70 years of age, \$10 per week. I don't think that the number of carpenters in any Local will amount to any more than 1 per cent, that would leave from the dues of 100 members \$150 per month less \$40 equals \$110, for other expenses.

We all know that a carpenter who is past 60 years can hardly get work, as most of our carpenter work is rough and heavy, and a strong young man is always preferred by the contractors.

The conditions are that a carpenter past 60 cannot work more than one-half time, and I don't think he could get that much time, so you see by the time he is 70 years old he is in need of something to help him when he can't work at all. The Home in Florida is all right, as I think it is almost self-supporting and it won't cost much to keep going, but I don't think it should interfere with the old age pension idea.

John C. Kelly,
Scranton, Pa.

Remember The Old Timers

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Regarding the old age pension, I feel the same as many of the brothers who express themselves in the April issue of "The Carpenter."

I think it is about time for the Brotherhood and the officials to do something for these old members.

Old and forgotten, and the old song, "Always In The Way" comes in right for those old members who have spent years to make the Brotherhood what it is today.

I joined the old United Brotherhood in Hoboken, N. J., in 1885. In 1888 I left Hoboken and put my clearance card into L. U. No. 316, San Jose, Cal. There are only a few of us left, who carried a card here in 1888.

This year will be the 40th anniversary of L. U. No. 316. Very few know about

it. We buried here recently some of our old members.

I do not think it is fair to put our money in the banks and keep it for the younger members.

My dues are \$2 a month. Hoping the next Brotherhood Convention will remember us old timers in the near future, not 20 years from now.

William Reinhold,
L. U. No. 316, San Jose, Cal.

Tribute For Wife of Disabled Carpenter Editor, "The Carpenter":

The letter from Mrs. M. W. Brown in your April issue must surely have made a deep impression on many readers. With husband helpless, she has kept the home together for seven years by "baking, washing, and ironing," three distinct trades and I will bet she is an expert at each one. This brave woman (there are probably thousands more), constitutes the real aristocracy of the country, although their very existence may be unknown to the millionaire class. A canvas of some of the patriotic employers in Brother Brown's district, in conjunction with the Local, should be made towards a small pension fund in his behalf.

Without aid from employers, the United Brotherhood would be facing a tremendous liability by paying pensions.

John Nuding,
L. U. No. 2163, Woodhaven, N. Y.

Gray Hairs a Handicap On The Job

Editor, "The Carpenter":

In our Journal I have noticed many letters from old carpenters who claim it is hard for them to find employment. It has been my experience that it is not their inability to perform as much and as good work as the younger men that disqualifies them in the eyes of the contractors but their gray hairs.

Ten years ago, I answered an ad of a Chicago contractor who wanted a foreman. After a personal interview, when he had satisfied himself that I was capable of handling the job, he noticed I had gray hair. Instead of hiring me immediately, he tried to get a younger man, but after interviewing the remaining applicants, and not finding one qualified, reluctantly gave me the job, telling me to fire all the old men when I got on the job. I finally prevailed upon him

to leave that matter to my judgment, telling him that the old men were often more capable than the younger ones. And in this I was right, for of the 25 carpenters I had working on this particular job, the old men were by far the best mechanics.

Recently, in San Francisco, I got a job trimming. That one day, I set 17 door jambs, three of the mahogany jambs were double doors; casings on four windows; coped and set the stools on four more windows, made a mitre box and horse, and the day's work was ended. The boss paid me for my eight hours and told me that I hadn't done enough and he couldn't use me any more.

Now, I know, having run work across this country, that 75 per cent of the carpenters cannot set 17 door jambs in one day and do a good job. As no complaint could be found with the quality of my work, what is the answer?

First, a lot of idle men, ready to take the job and second, a prejudice against men with gray hair. It is the greatest handicap that old men must work under. Why I saw a contractor in Denver get out of his car, walk over to his foreman, and pointing out an elderly man, say, "Fire him!" That is the cause. Fire him regardless of his ability. Also, many contractors do not know a good day's work when they see it, so they adopt a "bull dog" plan which is, "hire and fire, scare 'em all you can."

A competent contractor is never a bull dog. A real foreman leads his men, he never has to drive them.

Herman Kastle,
San Francisco, Cal.

Favors The Five Day Work Week

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have been reading very much about the five-day work week. I am in favor of same, also would like to see a six-hour day, five days a week, with a wage scale adjusted to suit all.

We need some stirring up here in these parts for a five-day work week, as there is altogether too much opposition to the plan.

The argument here seems to be that the farmer would object to union men having a five-day work week. That idea is all bunk, for the simple reason that

the country man having work done pays the cost of transportation and incidentally the wages of the mechanics. And would he not rather pay the transportation for a whole day's work than for a half, anytime? We work 5½ days per week here and it costs just as much for transportation, for the Saturday one-half day as it does on any full day.

G. W. Ahner,

L. U. No. 1570,

Yuba City, Cal.

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 107

Editor, "The Carpenter":

By way of introduction, I should like to say on behalf of the Ladies' Auxiliary No. 107 of Vallejo, Cal., that we were chartered three and one-half years ago, and although this is the first time we have written to you, we now intend to let you hear from us real often regarding our activities. We thoroughly enjoy the other letters as well as the rest of the material in "The Carpenter" and want to do our part in the great game of co-operating and corresponding with others who are working in harmony with unionism.

During our existence, we can safely say that we have assisted very materially in aiding our men folks in the establishment of union wages and the Union Label. Last year, with the able help of our many union friends, we held a joint bazaar, and with the proceeds, made quite a reduction in the debt on our Labor Temple. This year we have turned over more than \$100 for the same purpose, from the sale of punchboards. We have also used strenuous efforts in the organization of the butchers, bakers and candlestick makers in our district.

We meet once a month in the Labor Temple, on the same night as the carpenters' meeting. After the business matters are taken care of, the carpenters join us in a social hour, followed by a supper. Our last affair was held on March 10th, and was a hard time party. At this meeting, we had the honor of initiating into our order, a dear little lady of 86 summers—mother of one of our carpenters. We now claim the distinction of having the oldest member of any Ladies' Auxiliary in the country. Are we correct?

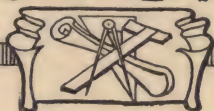
Mrs. H. G. Mahoney,

Chairman of Publicity.

L. A. No. 107,

Vallejo, Cal.

Craft Problems



Advanced Roof Framing

(By H. H. Siegele.)

LESSON II

The irregular roof, whether in plan or in pitch, is rarely used; however, when it becomes necessary to use it, then, as a rule, there is no other solution for the problem. We are using, for convenience, as nearly as possible the same plan for illustrating the various prob-

lems that we wish to bring before our readers; that is, the dimensions and the plans are kept as nearly alike as possible. But in actual practice, it is seldom that the same plan is used twice, for the simple reason that the irregular plan is usually used as a solution to some problem brought about by existing circumstances. What we wish to impress on the minds of our readers, is that if they understand thoroughly the principles involved in framing a roof for a single irregular plan, they will have no trouble applying those principles to any irregular plan roof that they might be

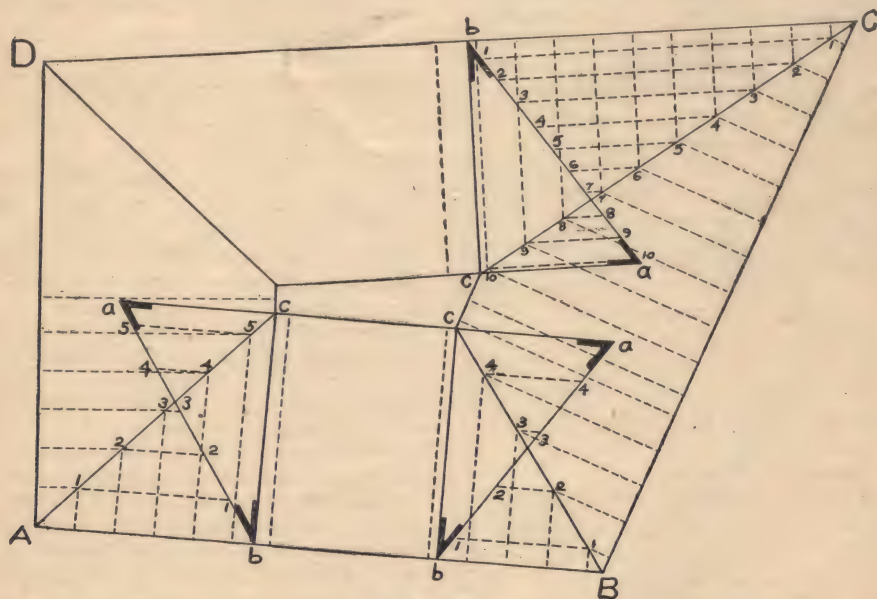


Fig. 57.

lems that we wish to bring before our readers; that is, the dimensions and the plans are kept as nearly alike as possible. But in actual practice, it is seldom that the same plan is used twice, for the simple reason that the irregular plan is usually used as a solution to some problem brought about by existing circumstances. What we wish to impress on the minds of our readers, is that if they understand thoroughly the principles involved in framing a roof for a single irregular plan, they will have no trouble applying those principles to any irregular plan roof that they might be

ing, to be exact, is simply materialized square root.

The diagram shown by Fig. 57 shows how to obtain the various length of the jack rafters for the roof we have been using for illustrating the irregular-plan roof. The hip shown at D is the same as the one shown at A. At A we have five pairs of jack rafters, and to obtain the various lengths of these rafters, we will proceed by drawing c-b at a right angle to A-B. Then the line a-c is drawn at a right angle to c-b; the distance between a and c must be equal to the rise of the roof. Now, by joining a and

we have the triangle that gives us the run, b-c, the rise, c-a, and the length of the first pair of jack rafters for hip A. The

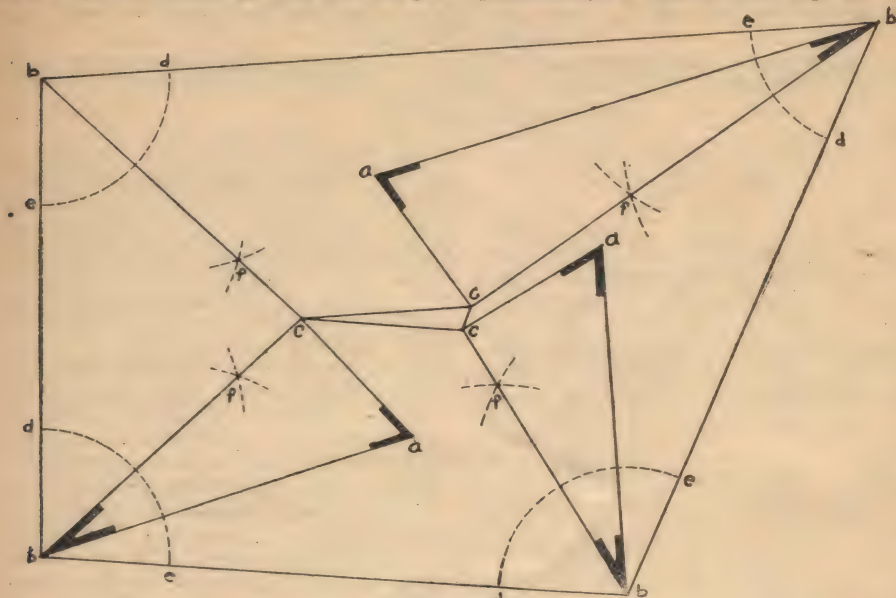


Fig. 58.

of the rafter, a-b. The plan shows the hip rafter with the jack rafters shown

length of the first pair is the distance between b and 1; the length of the sec-

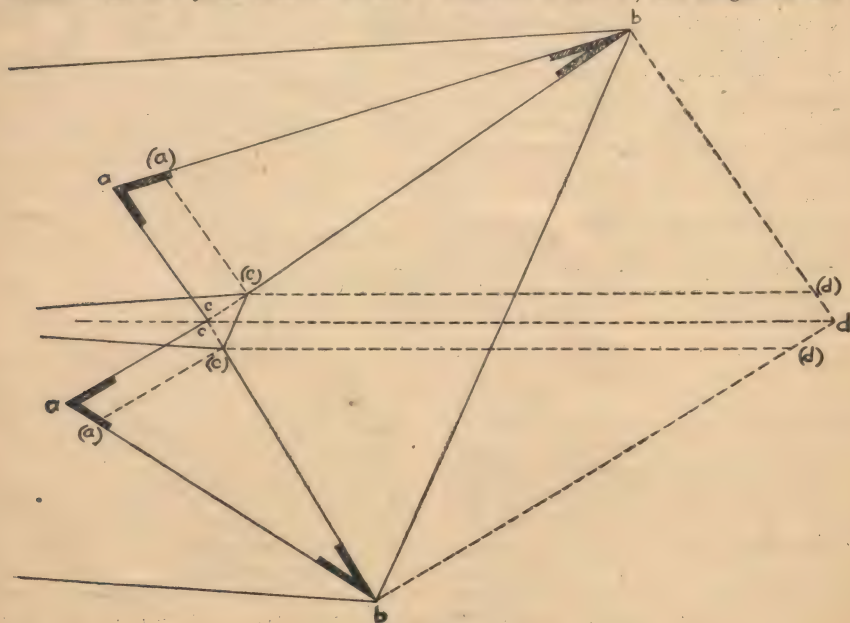


Fig. 59.

by dotted lines. By projecting, as shown, points 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, where the jack rafters intersect with the hip, to the line representing the common rafter, we

ond pair is the distance between b and 2. The distance between b and 3 gives the length of the third pair, and from b to 4 is the length of the fourth pair;

and b-5 gives the fifth pair. The lengths of the four pairs of jack rafters for hip B, are obtained in the same manner, and for hip C, where there are ten pairs of jack rafters. The principle of obtaining the lengths of the various jack rafters for these three hips is the same, but the results are different in each case.

Fig. 58 is a diagram of the same plan, but the roof is framed so as to have,

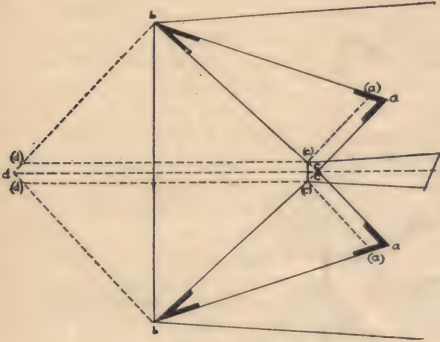


Fig. 60.

instead of a four-cornered deck, as shown by Fig. 57, a three-cornered deck, as at c, c, c. The first operation is to draw the outside lines, b, b, b, b. From these points, at a convenient distance, strike the dotted part-circles, e-d, e-d, e-d, e-d. From these points, at any convenient radius bisect the four angles of the plant at f, f, f, f. Now draw the lines for the four hip rafters from b, b, b, b, to c, c, c, through points marked f. The sides of the triangle deck, must be kept parallel with the outside lines, thus making the run of the common rafter equal throughout. The undeveloped hip to the upper left, is exactly the same as the developed hip to the lower left. To develop the three hips shown, we proceed by drawing line c-a, making it equal to the rise of the roof, and join a-b. The shaded bevel at points a, a, a, gives the top cut of each rafter, respectively, and the one at points b, b, b, gives the bottom cut. The triangles as developed show, c-b, the run; c-a, the rise and, a-b, the hip rafter.

How to obtain the side cut for the hips of the irregular-plan roof, is shown by Fig. 59. The hips shown here have been developed in the same manner as those shown by Fig. 58, excepting that the runs of the two hips have been carried to a point of intersection, at c. c. Now, draw b-d, of each of the two hips,

at a right angle to b-c; the intersection of these two lines will be at d, which point is in line with the center of the plan, as shown by the dotted line from d to c, c. To obtain the figures to be used on the square, for the side cut of the hip, take the distance between a and b, and the distance between b and d; the former gives the cut. This is true of both hips shown. By using points (a), (c), (d), instead of a, c, d, the results would, obviously, be the same. Fig. 60 is a diagram showing the hips of the narrow end of our plan, but the explanation just given under Fig. 59 is equally applicable here.

Sometimes it is required to back hip rafters, and in order that our readers may know how to obtain the bevel of the backing, we are offering Fig. 61 and 62. Begin the diagram by drawing A-B, Fig. 61, equal to the width of the building, at as large a scale as convenient. Then draw A-C, plus, and B-D, plus. Now, draw C-D through F, one-half the width of the building from A-B, and parallel with it. With a radius equal to the rise of the roof, strike the dotted circle, with the center at F. Establish points E, E by drawing F-B and a line perpendicular to C-D at point F, as

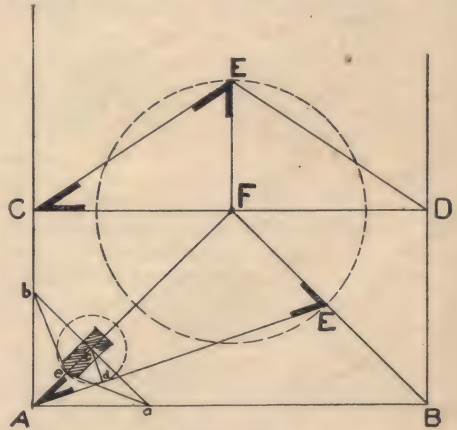


Fig. 61.

shown. The two upper triangles, C-E-F and D-E-F, represent the common rafters, while the triangle A-F-E, represents the hip rafter. The top cut of each of these rafters is shown by the shaded bevel at points marked E. To obtain the backing of the hip, draw a-b so it will cross A-F at a right angle; then draw c-d at a right angle to A-E. Establish e, by striking the smaller dotted

circle at a radius equal to $e-d$. Join e with a and with b , which gives the bevel for backing the hip. The rest of the drawing will depend on the size of the timber used for a hip rafter.

Fig. 62. Draw A-B, A-C plus, B-D plus. Set the compass at O, half way between A and B, and strike the dotted half-circle, A-F-B. Establish F by drawing O-F parallel to A-C and B-D. Draw A-F and B-F. At a radius equal to the rise of the roof, strike the dotted circle E-E-E. Now complete the triangles by joining the E's, respectively, to A, B, C and D. The upper triangles, C-E-F and D-E-F represent the common rafters, while the lower triangles represent the hips; A-F-E the short hip, and B-F-

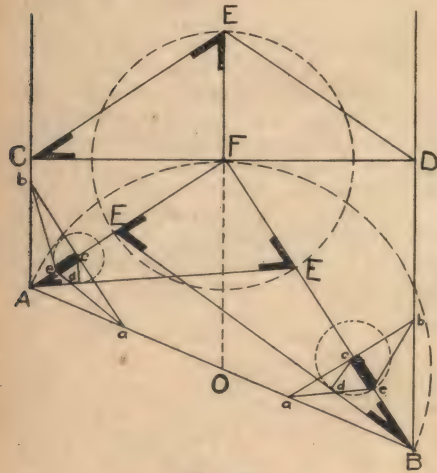


Fig. 62.

E the long hip. The bevel for the backing of these hips is developed in the same manner as explained under Fig. 61—the reference letters being the same in each of the examples.

We have now had enough work with the irregular-plan roof to make it possible for the careful student to go out and make practical use of what he has learned. Some of the information, it should be remembered, relative to the irregular-plan roof, is equally applicable to the irregular-pitch roof. For instance, the principles involved in the problems illustrated by Figs. 59, 60, 61 and 62, will hold good on framing the irregular-pitch roof.

In the next lesson we will deal with the irregular-pitch roof.

Curb Cuts

(By H. H. Siegele.)

I have just received a letter from a reader of the Craft Problems, who wants to know how to obtain the curb cut for a gambrel roof; and inasmuch as this question brings to my mind three prac-

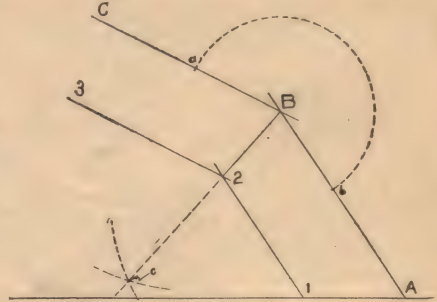


Fig. 1.

tical solutions, I am answering it through the Craft Problem department of "The Carpenter."

By the first diagram I am showing two solutions; both of which require a drawing somewhat on the order of the diagram. Proceed by drawing the base line, then draw line A-B at the pitch given for the bottom section of the roof; following this by drawing line B-C at the pitch given for the upper section of the roof. In this instance the bottom section has a three-fourth pitch, and the upper section a one-fourth. Now, set the compass at the intersecting point of

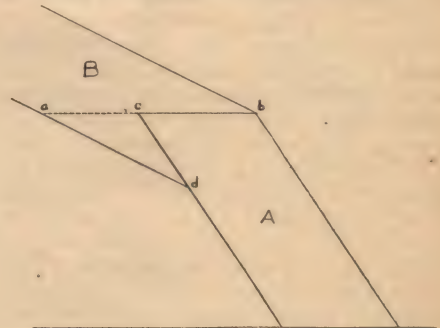


Fig. 2.

the roof lines, or point B, and at any convenient distance set off point a and point b , making them both equal in distance from point B; as the dotted part-circle will show. These points established, bisect the angle as at c , setting the compass at a and also at b , using a

convenient radius. Draw a line from point B to point c, and you have the curb cut of the rafters.

The same results can be obtained by drawing line 1-2 parallel to line A-B; and line 2-3 parallel to line B-C, keeping the distance between the lines equal in both instances. By joining the two intersecting points with a line, you have the curb cut of the rafters, which is exactly the same as that obtained in the first solution.

I am showing another method by the second diagram. Here the cuts can all be obtained with the square. The bottom section of the roof, as stated before, has a three-fourth pitch, thus with 12 on the tongue of the square and 18 on the body both the bottom and the top cuts of the rafter marked A can be laid off—the tongue giving both cuts. The upper section being a one-fourth pitch, 12 and 6 will give the cut from c to b. The cut from c to d is obtained by taking 18 and 12 (or smaller figures equal in proportion), and using line a-c-b as a measuring line; the arm of the square on which the figure 12 is used will give the cut. Point c must be established by the length of the top cut of the rafter marked A.

I have used this method of framing the curb joint of gambrel roofs and have found it a good one—it makes a sort of interlocking joint.

Estimating Board Measure

(By C. A. Carrier, L. U. No. 448, Waukegan, Ill.)

The following, I think, will be found useful by some of the brothers who have occasion to do their own estimating. It is a system of finding the number of feet, board measure, of dimension lumber required per square foot of wall, partition, floors, roof, etc. It does away with first obtaining the number of pieces required and then finding the number of feet, board measure they contain.

I will try to explain it as plainly as possible. As an example we will take a plain frame of a cottage, size 20' 0" x 24' 0" x 8' 0". Studs size 2 x 4 set 16 inches o. c., provided with a double top plate of 2" x 4" and a single bottom plate or shoe 2" x 4". Find the number of feet, board measure, required for the framing.

Now, to find the number of feet, board measure, required for 100 square feet

of wall, we must imagine all of the studs to be 1" x 8" (which contains, of course, the same number of feet, board measure, as the 2 x 4 studs), we will set these 1" x 8" on the lower plate or shoe so the 8 inch side will be parallel with it and the sill. They would exactly fill one-half of each 16 inch space formed by the studs, or in other words, 50 per cent of each 16 inch space would be inclosed and also 50 per cent of the entire wall, and likewise 50 per cent of each 100 square feet would be closed up. Now, as we have turned our 2 x 4 studs into 1" x 8" (sheathing) we must figure them the same as we would sheathing. We know, of course, that 50 feet, board measure, of sheathing will not cover 50 square feet; $\frac{1}{2}$ or about 12 feet, board measure, must be added, making 112 feet, board measure, required for each 100 square feet. Therefore it will require 56 feet, board measure, of sheathing or studs to cover the 50 square feet. For the plates we have three pieces, each 16 inches long for each stud and space. The three pieces will make one stud 4' 0" long, one-half the length of each stud and containing one-half the number of feet, board measure, of each stud, and also one-half the number of feet, board measure, for each 100 square feet, which is one-half of 56, or 28. Now, by adding 56 and 28 we have the number of feet, board measure, required for studs and plate for each 100 sq. ft. of wall or 84 feet, board measure, and by placing a decimal two places to the left we have 0.84 feet, board measure, per square foot. It is a simple matter now to find how many feet, board measure, of studs and plates are required for our walls. All we have to do is get the number of square feet it contains and multiply by 0.84.

20 plus 20 plus 24 plus 24 equals 88 lineal feet.

88 times 8 equals 704 square feet, and 704 times 0.84 equals 592 feet, board measure, required.

For the floor joist, say they were 2 x 8 or 16 inches o. c., we would do the same as we did with the studs. Make them 1 inch thick, which make them 16 inches wide or 1" x 16", which would exactly fill the 16 inch space, but we must add our $\frac{1}{2}$, which will make 112 feet, board measure, for each 100 square feet of floor, and as there are 480 square feet of floor space to be covered with 2 x 8 joists, we must multiply 480 by

1.12 or 480 times 1.12 equals 538 feet, board measure, 2 x 8 joists required.

The partition studs and plates would contain the same number of feet, board measure as the outside walls, and may be taken off at the same time, requiring in that way only one operation for both.

The overhead joist 2 x 4 x 16" o. c. would require the same number of feet, board measure, per square feet as outside wall and partition minus the plate or 56 feet, board measure, per square foot. The square feet to be covered is the same as for the 2 x 8 joist, or 480 square feet; 480 times .56 equals 269 feet, board measure, 2 x 4 joist required.

And for the roof framing we first find the area on flat, same as we did for the floor and ceiling. Only we must include the overhang at eaves, we will call ours a hip roof with an 18 inch projection. Rafters are 2 x 4—24 inches on centers, the size on flat would be 20' 0" plus 3' 0" equals 23' 0" and 24' 0" plus 3' 0" equals 27' 0" and the flat area is 23' 0" times 27' 0" equals 621 square feet. We will call this a 1-3 pitch roof and in order to obtain the area on pitch, we multiply the area on flat (or 621), by the length of rafter per foot run and rise (in feet), which on this roof is 1 and 1-5 or 1.20 feet. So 621 times 1.20 equals 745 square feet.

This gives the surface area of this size and pitch of roof regardless of its shape.

Now, we must find number of feet, board measure, rafters 2' 0" o. c. re-

plus 72, equals 817 square feet times 0.38 equals 310 feet, board measure, framing material required for this roof.

For the sills we will lay a 2 x 6 flat on foundation with 2 x 8 on edge forming a box sill. This would make a 2 x 14 and to get the board measure we multiply the thickness by breadth by length and divide by 12, length equals 88 feet. So 2 times 14 times 88 equals 2,464; 2,464 divided by 12 equals 205 feet, board measure, required for sills.

So the total amount of feet, board measure, framing required for this house with the exception of the partitions is:

Outside walls, 592 feet, board measure.

Lower floor joist, 538 feet, board measure.

Over head joist, 269 feet, board measure.

Roof framing, 310 feet, board measure.

Sills, 205 feet, board measure.

Total, 1,914 feet, board measure.

To find the area on the following pitches, multiply the area on flat by the figures in the first column, this column will also give the length of common rafter when multiplied by the run.

The second column gives length of hip rafter when multiplied by the run of common rafter.

To find the number of feet, board measure, required for a given surface, multiply figures in columns by square feet of wall floor, roof etc. 12 per cent is added.

PITCH

1-8	1-6	1-5	1-4	1-3	3-8	1-2	5-8	3-4	7-8	Full
1.031	1.054	1.077	1.12	1.20	1.25	1.414	1.601	1.803	2.016	2.236
1.436	1.453	1.47	1.50	1.564	1.60	1.732	1.887	2.062	2.25	2.45

quired to cover 100 square feet. A 2 x 4 equals a 1 x 8, which just fills 1-3 of the 16 inch space, and all the rafters in 100 square feet would likewise fill 1-3 of it, or 34 feet, board measure, plus $\frac{1}{8}$ equal 38 feet, board measure, required for 100 square feet, or 0.38 feet, board measure, required for 1 square foot. Now, by multiplying the area on pitch times 0.38 gives the number feet, board measure, required for this roof, with the exception of the hips. There are four hips on our house, and say they are 2 x 6' and they must be 18' 0" material. So we have an area on pitch which is 745 plus 4 hips at 18' 0" equals 745

16" O. C.

Size.		Size.	
2 x 4	0.56	3 x 12	3.36
2 x 6	0.84	3 x 14	3.93
2 x 8	1.12	3 x 16	4.44
2 x 10	1.40		
2 x 12	2.24		
2 x 14	2.62		

Hope this will be found helpful to some of the brothers. Would like to see more of them take an interest in the Craft Problems, and send in any new kinks of the trade they may happen to learn from time to time.

House Designs

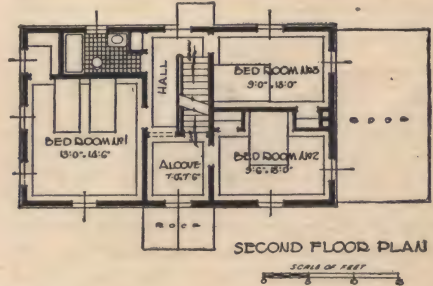
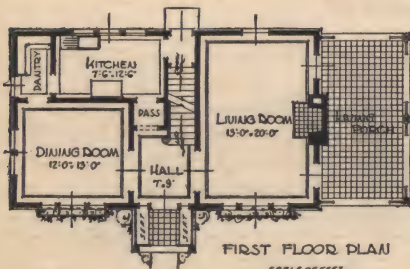
(By R. C. Hunter & Bro., Architects
501 Fifth Ave., New York City.)

A Delightful New England Colonial Home

For those who like the New England colonial type—and this type is rich in possibilities for refined houses along simple lines—the house shown herewith will at once offer a strong appeal.

“whitewash” effect, while the roofs which are also shingle, are stained a rich moss green. The blinds and shutters should be finished a Colonial blue, the chimney painted white with a black cap.

The interiors carry out the simple refined treatment suggested by the exterior; the house is Colonial throughout. The ceilings are low, giving a cosy and homey atmosphere to the rooms.



House A-62.

The broad straight front, unbroken roof, delicate entrance porch with benches and lattice, large windows divided into small panes with heavy muntins, and last but not least, the finely detailed entrance doorway—all reflect the old Colonial spirit.

The walls are heavy shingles laid wide exposure and finished in the old

A center hall with a large living room on one side and the dining room, kitchen and pantry on the opposite side, comprise the first floor.

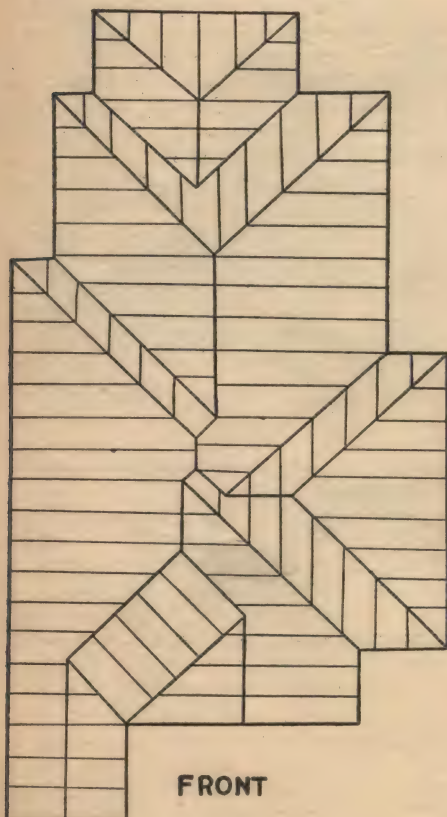
The second floor shows a convenient arrangement with three good bed rooms, a bath and abundant closets. An alcove room is also provided which connects with the hall and one of the bed rooms.

This little room can be used for a variety of purposes; a sewing room, a child's room, a writing room, or it could be used in conjunction with the hall as a retiring room or lounge, and fitted up very attractively with sofa, chairs and the like.

A cellar is provided under the entire house, here is the laundry, heater, coal storage and such.

The house is designed to set close to the ground, the first floor being but two steps above grade, this adds greatly to the charm of the house.

Brother Jonnes Shows How The Roof Should Be Framed



The accompanying drawing shows how the roof plan I submitted should be framed.

L. U. No. 131,

J. Jonnes,
Seattle, Wash.

Answer To Brother Weaver

Editor's Note—Practically all of the answers received, regarding this problem, contained the same solution.

I am enclosing, herewith, answer to a problem submitted by Brother W. B. Weaver of Weaversville, N. C., page 73, April issue of "The Carpenter."

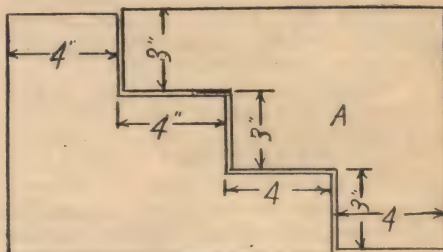


Fig. 1.

I think the drawings are self-explanatory and need no comment. Fig. 1 shows the board 9" x 16" cut into two pieces and slightly separated.

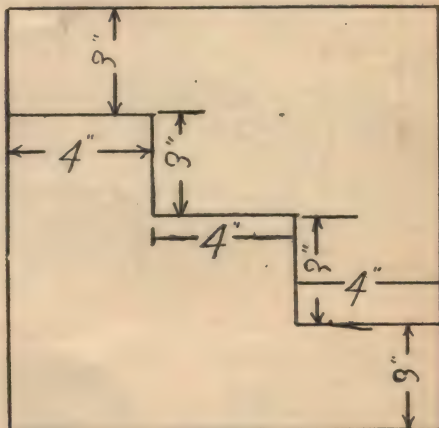


Fig. 2.

Fig. 2 shows them reassembled by moving "A" upward and to the left, adding 3" to the width and reducing the length by 4". Thus: 9" plus 3" equals 12" and 16" minus 4" equals 12".

J. W. Bigham,
L. U. No. 425, El Paso, Tex.

Answer To Brother Bradshaw

In the March issue of our Journal, Brother Bradshaw asked for information regarding a roof problem.

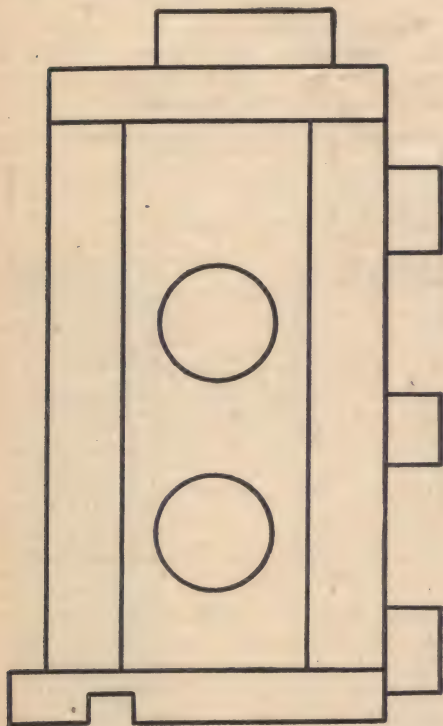
If the top edge of the valley rafter is not channelled for the roof boards to rest on it good, enough must be taken

off the seat and rafter end to suit, to allow the roof boards to rest on the middle line of the valley's top edge. When ready to cut the rafter ends to a straight line, make a mark as far down the middle line as determined on. This line serves for lining the ends of the common rafter and also for the gable end. The ends are usually cut square, but sometimes they are made ornamental in an open eave.

—●—
Brother Chip.

Answer To Brother Elwell

In the February issue of our Journal, Brother Elwell asked for information regarding window frames. The following may solve his difficulty.



The inside of the window box is made $2\frac{1}{4}$ " x $5\frac{3}{8}$ ". The $2\frac{1}{4}$ " gives room for the weights, and $5\frac{3}{8}$ " is the usual size to suit plaster, studs and sheathing.

For brick, cement or stone, a $1\frac{1}{4}$ " x 2" is nailed on the outside casing to obtain a pleasing finish. On the inside of the inner casing a $\frac{3}{8}$ " groove is worked about 3" from the sash edge for the purpose of receiving a panel to finish with the plaster wall. The top panel is

called the soffit panel and the bottom one the sill.

When there are inside hinged blinds, the grooves for panels are omitted on the side casings and the wall casings project far enough to form a pocket for the blinds.

—●—
Brother Chip.

Answer To Brother R. Clark

The nearer the pivot on the transom is screwed to the hinges, the more difficult it is to lift the transom. It would help greatly if the pivots were ball-bearing.

—●—
Brother Chip.

Regarding Bro. Frank Smith's Problem

In the April issue of our Journal Bro. Frank DeGuerre gave what he called a practical solution to Brother Frank R. Smith's problem, which asked how to construct a line parallel to the base of a trapezoid dividing said trapezoid into two parts of equal area.

Brother DeGuerre suggested to balance the trapezoidal board on the point of a scratch-awl, thereby locating what is known as the center of gravity and a line drawn through said center of gravity and parallel to the base would give the required line.

I beg of Brother DeGuerre the privilege to doubt that statement, as a line or plane drawn through the center of gravity does not necessarily divide a body or plane into equal parts as to volume or area.

It may be interesting to some members to prove or disprove whether I am right or wrong, and also interesting to many to see how it is done and what is involved. The subject is equally interesting to our brethren and fellow craftsmen as mathematics belong to geometry and engineering.

Mathematical problems are having some popularity in "The Carpenter," I like to solve them myself. I ran across one recently that I submit for solution, and I would like to know how it is done.

Somebody was digging a well 5 feet in diameter. A horizontally buried log also 5 feet in diameter was dug through thereby cutting the log in two pieces. How many lumber feet were removed?

No catch however, the problem is to find the volume removed when a cylinder

is transversely penetrated by a circular aperture.

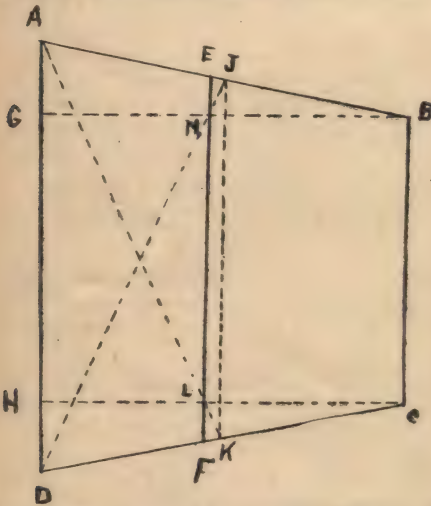
L. U. No. 55,

N. K. Teilborg,
Denver, Colo.

* * *

I have waited with interest to see what some of the brothers would have to say on dividing Brother Smith's trapezoid. I really got a headache from trying to follow through the mazes of figures submitted. Brother Wafford has the right geometrical idea and a very simple one.

If Brother DeGuerre would try to balance the board on a nail, he will find that he has a measurement of 5.3333" from the narrow end. That is the center of gravity, or the neutral axis, which is entirely different from the line dividing



the figure into two equal areas. If Brother DeGuerre does not see the difference between the two, I will be glad to submit sketches.

I have a diagram showing an approximate and mechanical way of dividing the board in question. The error is so small as to be practically negligible.

Lines B-G and H-C form a rectangle; line j-k divides the rectangle in two. In other words line j-k is equidistant from A-D and B-C. Draw lines J-D and K-A and through their points of intersection with lines G-B and H-C at M and L draw line E-F which will divide the trapezoid in two equal areas. This holds approximately true if the larger side does not exceed twice the smaller side.

The diagram is drawn to a scale of $\frac{3}{8}$ " equals 1".

L. U. No. 1336,

Paul W. Intas,
Webster, Mass.

Regarding Brother Schwerdt's Problem

In the April number of "The Carpenter," there are three solutions of Brother Schwerdt's problem.

I note the similar error in all three solutions. Namely, that 16 feet or 192 inches is not the altitude but is the slant height.

Altitude would be:

The square root of 8 squared minus 192 squared equals 191.8 plus. V equals A-H divided by 3 equals 16 times 16 times 191.8 plus, divided by 3 equals 9.47 plus cubic feet.

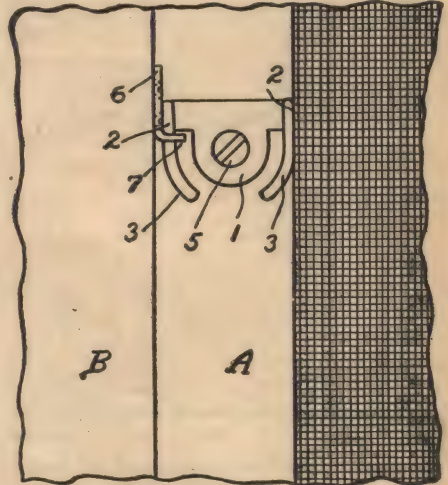
L. U. No. 665,

Thos. A. Beck,
Amarillo, Tex.

A New Screen and Sash Lock

(Another Invention By a Member of the United Brotherhood.)

A new lock, for use on window screens, storm windows, sashes and the like, that eliminates outside installation has been invented by Brother Herman Bleck, L. U. No. 599, Hammond, Ind.



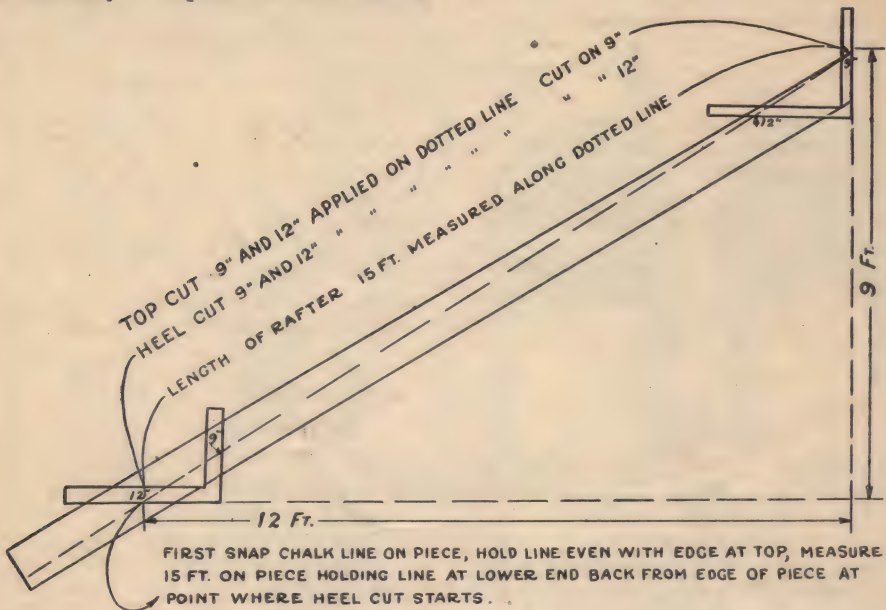
The lock, which is shown has two prongs and can be locked from either the right or left, and is easily installed.

An advantage of this lock is that screens and storm windows can be removed from the inside. They cannot be taken off from the outside until the locks are released. Another advantage is that it can be placed on sides and corners where no other lock can be installed.

Regarding The Heel Cut Problem

There appeared in "The Carpenter" for February a request for information

ter must not exceed 9 feet. In the three solutions submitted in the April issue, this fact was evidently overlooked. I



on laying out a rafter, the height of which is 9 feet and run 12 feet. The sketch shows plainly that height of raf-

am sending a sketch showing the way I would lay it out. A. M. Udscorn,
L. U. No. 2159, Cleveland, O.

Another One To Figure

Please have this answered in "The Carpenter." How many board feet of lumber in a stick of timber 12 inches square at the large end, 6 inches at the small end and 12 feet long? (Square and tapered 12" to 6", 12"). This is more difficult than the one given by Brother Schwerdt. It has been given to several papers which gave different answers, none of which were correct, so far as I have seen. If the carpenters will give three correct solutions to this one as they did to the one given by Brother Schwerdt, I shall still be of the opinion that carpenters are more intelligent than some other people.

R. W. Linkous,
L. U. No. 302, Huntington, W. Va.

New Tools

The E. C. Stearns Co., Syracuse, N. Y., hardware manufacturers, have added two new tools to their line, a folding steel saw vise and a riveting machine.

The folding steel saw vise (No. 067) is made of channel steel, finished in

black japan, baked on. The loops on the end are high enough to permit the setting of saws with any saw set. The back jaw is faced with rubber to prevent vibration and the saw is held firmly in place by a moveable roller jaw.

The riveting machine (No. 101) will set tubular and split harness rivets. It automatically adjusts to the various lengths of rivets.

Further information about these tools may be had by addressing the above company.

Jam Proof Enclosed Sash Pulleys

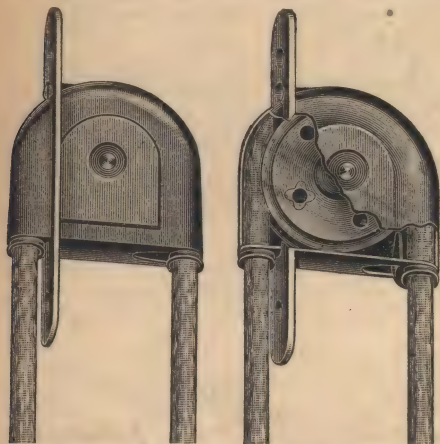
The Stanley Works, of New Britain, Conn., wrought steel hardware manufacturers, now offers a new and improved sash pulley.

You will note that the housing completely encloses the wheel thereby excluding all draft and dirt as well as forming a "tube-like" guide for the cord. This positively prevents cutting and jamming of the cord.

One of the interesting features for the carpenter is that the cord pushes right

through the pulley down to the frame pocket without a mouse. Sash chains won't push through however, but a steel tape mouse, which is furnished, draws the chain through the pulley consider-

out a slate roof, the floor plan of which is shown. The house is brick veneer and the roof must have all hips.

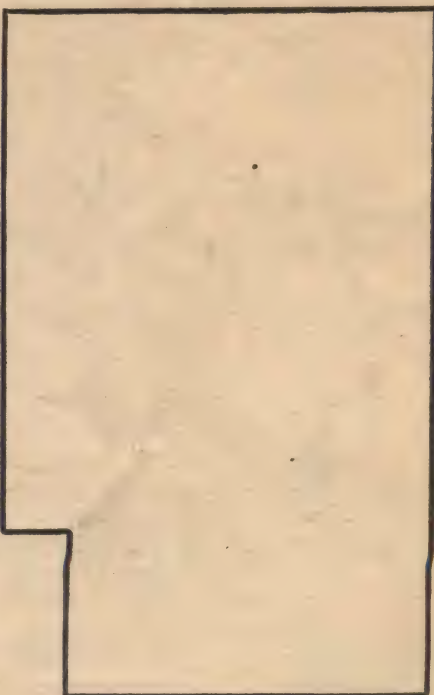


ably faster than the chain can be pushed through the open pulley with the fingers.

Further, this enclosed type of construction not only adds greater strength and rigidity but for the first time in the history of sash pulleys, closes the usual unsightly opening around the wheel.

Layout Plan Wanted

I have long been a reader of our Journal, and always enjoy it. I would appreciate some information as to how to lay

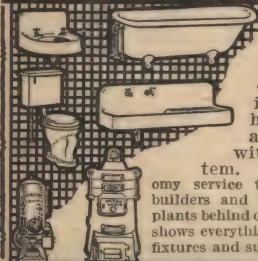


L. U. No. 2371,

C. L. Hart,
Goshen, Ind.

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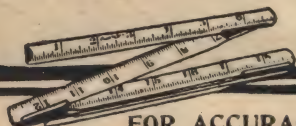
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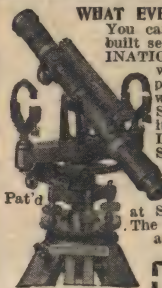
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Many of our representatives are making this amount selling and installing A B C Weatherstrips. Send only \$1.00 for complete material and instructions for installing one double hung window. The easiest weatherstrip to install, no moving or grooving of the sash.



WEATHERSTRIPS

Will give long and satisfactory service. Of spring-bronze construction. Prevent rattling, dust and drafts, follows any expansion, shrinkage or warping of sash. Endorsed by architects, builders and homeowners.

THE HOFFBAUER COMPANY, Inc.

16 East 12th St.

New York City

Genasco Asphalt Shingles

Water-proof ~ Weather-resisting ~ Fire-retardant ~ Long-lasting

This home is roofed with
Genasco Latite Shingles.

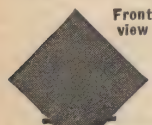


Just as shingles containing Trinidad Lake Asphalt Cement—nature's unequaled waterproofer—have the advantage over those making use of artificially produced compounds, so the man who handles Genasco Asphalt Shingles has the big advantage.

GENASCO LATITE SHINGLES are made of tough long-fibred rag felt, thoroughly saturated and then coated on both sides with Trinidad Lake Asphalt Cement—the undercoating is the exclusive "Sealbac" feature.

The patented "key", invisible on the completed roof, which locks each shingle tightly to those underneath, also makes Genasco Latite particularly adapted for use over old wood shingles—saving the trouble and expense of ripping off the old roof.

Genasco Latite Shingles have proved their durability and economy, and are beautiful in their unfading colors—red, green, blue-black, and the new Mix-Tone.



Front view

Genasco Latite Shingle



Back view

This home is roofed with
Genasco Sealbac Shingles.



GENASCO SEALBAC SHINGLES meet the needs of those who prefer the straight conventional type of shingles. The same high quality materials as Genasco Latite Shingles—including the exclusive "Sealbac" feature, which protects from the attacks of condensation underneath and assists in the closer adhesion of the shingles.

Genasco Sealbac Shingles are furnished in both individual and strip, with the non-fading surfacing of red, green, blue-black, and Mix-Tone.

With Genasco Asphalt Shingles possessing that protection afforded only by native-lake asphalt; with our series of color advertisements in the Saturday Evening Post constantly telling of Genasco merits; with our complete plan to help you get and handle this business—you will find it profitable to start a roofing department.

Get the full details. Use the coupon—today!

The Barber Asphalt Company

New York Philadelphia Chicago
Pittsburgh St. Louis Kansas City San Francisco

Genasco

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.



Latite Shingles-Sealbac Shingles

Write your name and address at the bottom of this page and mail the coupon to us.

The Barber Asphalt Company, Philadelphia

Please send me full information regarding Genasco Latite Shingles and Genasco Sealbac Shingles.

C

60

is coming!



Where will it find YOU?

NO SIR—You can't expect to stay young forever. Someday you're going to be 60. What then? Will you still be bending over the old saw horse?

Look around you and see for yourself how hard it is for the old men

to keep on going. 12 MACHINES IN 1

Sawing--Sawing--Sawing. Exerting all the strength that is left in them--push--pull--push--pull, digging their grave with a hand saw.

Will you be one of those old men or a prosperous business man?

NOW IS THE TIME TO DECIDE!

WRITE FOR FOLDER C5

and learn how to become Independent by building up a business of your own.

HUTCHINSON MFG. CO., NORRISTOWN, PA.



THE BEAVER

A SPECIAL OFFSET DOVETAIL SAW

1. Will Saw flush with the wall.
2. In laying parquet floors will cut in any corner or difficult location.
3. Hardest tool in a stairbuilder's kit.
4. Specially adapted to work in manufacturing furniture where the ordinary dovetail saw will not do the work.
5. Will cut oak, mahogany or ebony equally as well as soft wood.
6. Will last a lifetime. Made of Genuine Swedish band steel in 5 sizes, 7", 8", 9", 10", 11" and 12". Specially re-inforced back to protect the blade.

Fully guaranteed. If defective or unsatisfactory will replace with new saw or refund purchase price.

Buy from your own dealer. Send us the name and address of your dealer to-day.

SPECIAL PRODUCTS IMPORT CO.

30 Irving Place,

New York, N. Y.

K&E
STEEL
TAPE

Check
Your dimensions

but use a measuring tape of known accuracy. Work with

K&E
STEEL TAPES

the sturdy kind with clear accurate markings.

KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.
New York, HOBOKEN, N. J.
Chicago, St. Louis,
San Francisco,
Montreal.



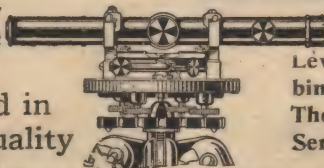
G & B Convertible

Level

Improved in

size, type, quality

GEIER & BLUHM, Inc.



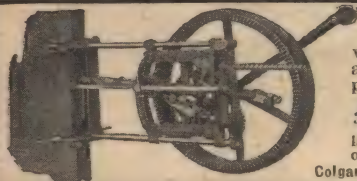
Fully equipped

Level and Transit combined. Cash or Terms.

The Easiest to Operate.

Send for Circular F.

672 River St., Troy, N. Y.



Why Mortise by Hand—

with brace and chisel when you can easily cut 12 and more perfect mortises an hour with the Champion Mortiser? Makes any size mortise in any hard

or soft wood speedily, easily and profitably. Pays for itself in few days in the time and labor it saves. Carried anywhere. Year's guarantee. Shipped on 10 days' trial. Send for free literature.

Colgan Machinery & Supply Co., 306 Hayden Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.

Champion Mortiser

Cuts a Perfect Mortise in a Minute or Two

Buy Union Stamped Shoes

We ask all members of organized labor to purchase shoes bearing our Union Stamp on the sole, inner-sole or lining of the shoe. We ask you not to buy any shoes unless you actually see this Union Stamp.

Boot & Shoe Workers' Union

Affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

COLLIS LOVELY
General President

CHARLES L. BAINE
General Secretary-Treasurer





Peerless Carpenter Levels

Made in a Union Shop, by Union Workmen, and bear the Union Label.

If your local dealer does not have them, please send us his name and address.

THE PEERLESS LEVEL & TOOL CO., STERLING, ILLINOIS

Insist on Union Made Levels, of which we make a complete line, both wood and aluminum.

Get into the Floor Surfacing Business While the Field Is Fresh

\$40 to \$50 a day easily earned with an AUTOMATIC—



the result of 16 years' manufacturing experience. Force Feed Lubrication—SKF Ball bearings—Whitney Silent Chain—Roller Pressure Regulator—ALL Dust taken up on forward operation with New Vacuum Nozzle. All working parts inclosed. Write today—Let us tell you how to get started in this paying business. Free trial.

Write us about "Our Year To Pay" Plan.

The Little Automatic Surfacing Machine (on table) is a wonder for removing varnish from desk tops, counters, etc., or for all sorts of new work.

Wayvell Chappell & Co.

38 Jackson St.
Dept. W
Waukegan, Ill.



GIVE Yourself a Big Raise in Pay

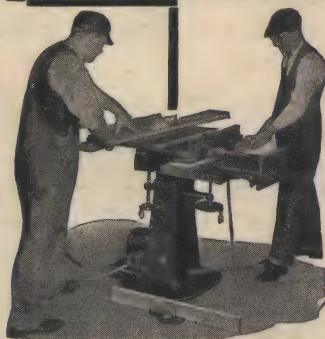
Go into the millwork business. Make more money per day the year 'round than you're earning now in the busy building season.

The SIMPLICITY Woodworker completely equips you for this big-pay work. This machine combines eight woodworking machines in one.

23 entirely different and practical operations—performed in the usual and ordinary ways—on this one machine, including planing to thickness.

Your present employer and other contractors will gladly take all your work—because you can sell it cheaper than the big mills and still make regular wages and good profits.

When your business grows, add another Union Carpenter—not a new machine. Two men can work on the SIMPLICITY at the same time. Our Service Department tells you what to make, how to make it and how to sell it. No charge.



"Buy One Machine Instead of Eight"

Combination Woodworking Machine Co.

555 W. Randolph St.

Chicago, Ill.

A Complete Money-Making Plan for the Carpenter

by the ELECTRIC FREE-O-DUST METHOD

Write us about this easy, profitable, dustless and pleasant method of floor sanding and refinishing. No obligation whatever. Free trial offer.

Manufacturers of Floor Surfacing Machines for over 20 years

ELECTRIC ROTARY MACHINE COMPANY
3635 W. Lake St. Chicago, Illinois
Branch Office—New York City

☐ Please send me booklet "A Day's Work" which shows how I can do faster work than six men handscrapping or by any other known way of floor surfacing.

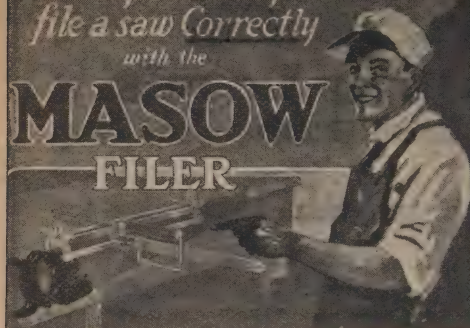
Name

Address



*Oh Boys! It's easy to
file a saw Correctly
with the*

MASOW FILER



You can file your saws *right* and
always keep them right if you
use a

MASOW SAW FILER

Try it—backed by our money-back
guarantee. For sale at your Dealers
or sent direct prepaid on receipt of
Price \$4.50.

BUSHNELL MFG. CO.

Berkeley, Calif.

PLAY SAFE! Work On~

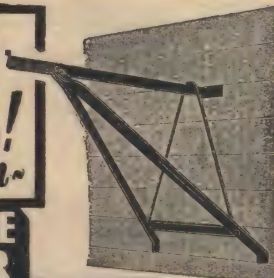
TROUBLE SAVER Carpenter Brackets

Use Trouble Saver Carpenter Brackets and avoid the possibility of serious accident. Trouble Savers are many times stronger than wooden scaffolding--will support a ton weight.

Trouble Saver Brackets are made of steel—practically unbreakable. With ordinary care they'll last a life-time. Quickly erected; often pay for themselves on the first job in time savings. No nails. Just hook them around the studding and lay the planking—that's all. Stand firmly on two legs.

Write for prices, full information and details of our 30-Day Trial Offer. Tell your boss to specify **TROUBLE SAVERS.**

The Steel Scaffolding Co.
1123 Governor St.
Evansville Indiana



**Trouble Saver
Wood Shingler.**
No nails—just
snap them in
place. Will hold
on the steepest
roof.

**Trouble Saver
Asphalt Shingler.**
Will not mar
or streak roof.
Two nails hold
it securely.



A PRACTICAL TOOL FOR A PRACTICAL MECHANIC



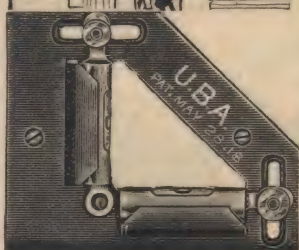
A Combination
Straight Edge
Level and Plumb
THAT IS AD-
JUSTABLE AND
GUARANTEED TO
GIVE THE BEST OF
RESULTS TO THE
USER.

The UBA is the
Ideal Tool for
Setting Door
Jambs, Wall
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Floor Joist, and
Plumbing Inside
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Rust Proof with
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HAVE YOUR
HARDWARE
DEALER SUP-
PLY YOU. If he
is unable to do so,
send us his name
and Post Money
Order and we
will send direct
to you. Circulars
upon Request.

Price \$1.25
in the U. S.
and Canada



Size 3 1/4 x 4"

UNION LEVEL MFG. CO.
4649 So. Ashland Ave. Chicago, Ill.

IN Canada: have your dealer order from
WALKERVILLE HARDWARE COMPANY, Limited
WALKERVILLE, ONT.
Canadian Distributors

FOR

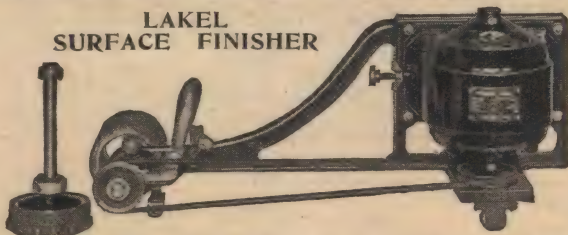
FINISHING

CORNERS

CLOSETS

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LAKEL SURFACE FINISHER



FOR

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AROUND
RADIATORS

IF YOU NOW HAVE A FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE

Or Are Going Into The Business

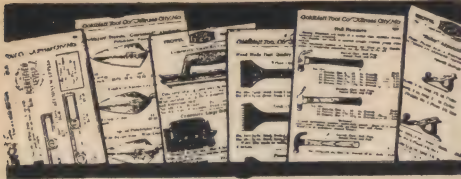
YOU SHOULD HAVE THIS INFORMATION

SEND For Fully Illustrated Pamphlet Describing This Labor Saving Tool TO-DAY
SALES DEPT. F.
BOURSE BLDG.

LAKEL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

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240 PAGES Illustrated
Send the Coupon NOW

Send me your Big Free Tool Catalog—
Everything in Carpenter's, Plasterer's
and Mason's Tools.

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ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP

CARPENTERS

BIG MONEY

AND

ALL YEAR WORK FOR YOU

If you are not satisfied with the wages
you are earning—install ALLMETAL
Weatherstrip and make BIG MONEY.

If you are tired working for somebody
else—ALLMETAL Weatherstrip makes it
easy for you to GO IN BUSINESS FOR
YOURSELF.

Every NEW building NEEDS Allmetal
Weatherstrip—millions of OLD buildings
now REQUIRE it. GET YOUR SHARE
OF THIS BUSINESS—LET US TELL
YOU HOW.

WE LOAN NECESSARY TOOLS

Return Coupon Today For Samples

ALLMETAL WEATHERSTRIP CO.,
227 West Illinois St., Chicago, Ill.

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Address

City State.....

What will DURUNDUM do for YOU in YOUR FLOOR SURFACING Work

If you are now using Speed-grits Durundum Paper, you know why this remarkable abrasive is fast taking the place of Garnet Paper for Floor Surfacing—and especially on hardwood floors and floors containing nails. Originally a metal cutting abrasive, Durundum makes short work of floor finishing, and gives you a high-class finish in much less time than is taken by Garnet.

Manning Abrasive Co., Inc.
Troy, N. Y.

You owe it to yourself, in the interest of greater economy in your work and finer finishes, to investigate this material. The coupon will bring you more information on Speed-grits Durundum Paper.

MANNING ABRASIVE CO., INC., TROY, N. Y.
Without obligation to me, please tell me more about
Speed-grits Durundum for Floor Surfacing.

NAME

ADDRESS

CITY



**"I'll stick to
my Cheney, thanks!"**

"You needn't try to palm off any other make of hammer on me. It's a Cheney Hammer for mine—first, last and always.

"Nobody can tell me they make a better hammer than the Cheney—and if they do, I'm not interested. A Cheney Hammer suits me from the butt end of its slick hickory handle to the tip ends of its specially tempered claws. I've had a Cheney sticking by me on every job for years and believe me, hammers take some punishment in my work.

"So, I'll still stick to my Cheney, thanks. I like its wonderful "hang" that's so easy on the wrist. Lots of hammers tire you to death to swing 'em all day—but a Cheney Hammer, never!"



SAND'S WOOD AND ALUMINUM LEVELS

**STANDARD OF
PERFECTION AND
ACCURACY**

Built for the artisan and
discriminating mechanic
of the craft

**CARPENTERS
ALUMINUM LEVEL**



No. 24-24" 6 Glasses, \$6.00.

Also made 26" 28" 30" lengths. Reversible. Can be used in any position. Will plumb any end or level any edge up.

Sand's Levels Tell The Truth

Sold by hardware dealers everywhere, or sent direct on receipt of price. Parcel post charges prepaid. Send for complete catalogue.

SAND'S LEVEL & TOOL CO.
Detroit, Mich., U. S. A.

You need a
**HUTHER
Dado head**



Developed from our own patents, this adjustable groover cuts either with or across the grain. Cutters may be used singly, in pairs or in any combination necessary for desired cut.

Send for one on approval. It may be returned at our expense if unsatisfactory.

Huther Bros. Saw Mfg. Co.
Rochester, N. Y.

Makers of Better Saws for More than Fifty Years

BENCH BAND SAW



Fully equipped with motor, switch, cord and plug for lamp socket.

Height, 36". Length, 26". Wheels, 12". Weight complete, 240 lbs. Furnished also for belt drive and with or without wheel guards. This is one of the many machines for the carpenter shop made by

American Saw & Mill Machinery Co.
136 Main St., Hackettstown, N. J.

Ask for Catalog



For Saw Teeth That Stumble

Dull saw teeth are apt to "stumble" and often fall down on the job.

Sharpen them with a Slim Taper File bearing the Nicholson or Black Diamond trade mark. Then they'll do their work and like it—severing the toughest timber with minimum effort on your part.

And don't forget there are Nicholson and Black Diamond Files for every filing need. Hardware dealers can supply you.

NICHOLSON FILE CO.
Providence, R. I., U. S. A.



Providence Factory
NICHOLSON FILE CO.



Philadelphia Factory
G. & H. BARNETT CO.



A profitable 25¢ investment,

"Get hep" to the extra profits that are yours—with the **SILVER LAKE Handy Package** in your repair kit. Enough new cotton-braided sash cord for four replacements. Guaranteed for 20 years (if properly installed). And—everybody's house has windows!

Use coupon below if your dealer cannot supply you.

SILVER LAKE COMPANY
Newtonville, Mass.

SILVER LAKE COMPANY,
316 Nevada St., Newtonville, Mass.

Enclosed is 25c. Send me a Silver Lake Handy Package.

Name
Address
City

Only the EMPIRE LEVEL

Has Interchangeable Vial Cases.

This is a patented EMPIRE feature, making it possible to quickly and cheaply replace broken glasses.



Ask
your dealer
or write direct.

EMPIRE LEVEL MFG. CO., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

No. 1-E
Aluminum
6 Glass Level

\$7⁰⁰

The
EMPIRE
Aluminum level
is probably the biggest
selling level on the Ameri-
can market today. Its popularity
is based on a high standard of extreme
accuracy. It is a truly wonderful tool and one
that any mechanic can be proud to own.

You Want To Make More Money

Yes, Mr. Carpenter—but what are you doing about it? You must act!



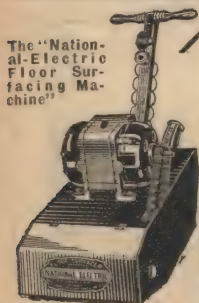
Why not do as hundreds of other carpenters are doing—sell and install Federal Metal Weather Strips, and make big profits with but little effort. Every window in town needs weather protection, and the practicability and durability of Federal Metal Weather Strips sell themselves.

Write today for our generous agency proposition and start making that extra money right away.

Federal Metal Weather Strip Company

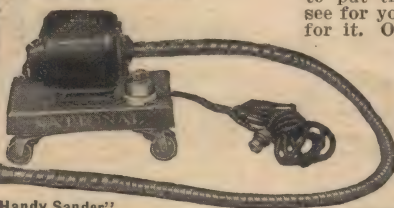
4540 Fullerton Ave.,

Chicago, Illinois



The "National-
al-Electric
Floor Sur-
facing Ma-
chine"

1. Beautiful Finishes
2. Surfaces Up to quart-
er Round
3. Absolutely Dustless
4. Completely Enclosed
5. Sturdily Built
6. Sold on Approval



The "National Jr. Handy Sander"

Further Reasons Why Carpenters Prefer "NATIONALS"

6. Sold On Approval.

You don't buy "Nationals" sight unseen. Our 5-day free trial plan gives you a chance to put the machine through its paces and see for yourself whether it does all we claim for it. Our confidence in the "National" is such that we let it sell itself by its performance.

The "National" pays for itself in less than a month—but you have a year to pay for it—WITHOUT INTEREST. Write for 28-page catalog.

5-Day Free Trial—5-Year Guarantee

NATIONAL SANDING MACHINE CO.
541 Vedder St., Chicago, Ill.



THE JAMES SWAN CO.

SEYMOUR, CONN.

NEW YORK OFFICE: 28 WARREN ST.



MANUFACTURERS OF CARPENTERS' TOOLS



THE JAMES SWAN CO. No. 40.



THE JAMES SWAN CO.
EXTRA
WARRANTED

GYPSOLITE WALLBOARD

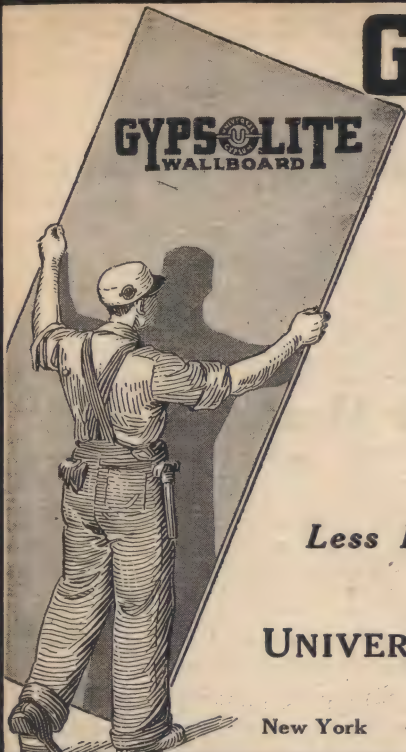
The tried and better gypsum wallboard

The strong, light weight boards of Gypsolite give results and save money in a way not equaled by any gypsum wallboard on the market.

**Less Breakage — Greater Strength —
Lighter Weight**

**UNIVERSAL GYPSUM & LIME CO.
CHICAGO**

New York • Fort Dodge • Kansas City • Atlanta



55% Saved In Heating Costs in Portland, Ore., by Insulating with Cabot's Quilt



Residence of J. H. Hartog.

THIS HOUSE COST 55% MORE TO HEAT than
THIS HOUSE was lined with building paper.
THIS HOUSE COST TO HEAT, October to
May inclusive . . . \$138.10
Average cost per month . . . 17.26



Residence of Dr. W. B. Holden.
F. Manson White, Architect

THIS HOUSE,
THIS HOUSE WAS INSULATED with
Cabot's Quilt.
THIS HOUSE COST TO HEAT, October to
May inclusive . . . \$88.72
Average cost per month . . . 11.08

The Heating Equipment was EXACTLY the Same in Both Houses (16-Section Gasco Furnace).
The Hartog house was only 7% larger in cubical measurement, but being a two-story house was naturally much easier to heat than the one-story house on account of easier radiation and of the much smaller roof area; but the

Quilt insulation reversed this, so that it cost 55% more to heat it than the Holden house.



**FILL OUT THIS
COUPON
AND MAIL IT**

Samuel Cabot, Inc., 6 Oliver St., Boston,
5000 Bloomingdale Ave., Chicago.

Send me free sample Cabot's Quilt and full information:

Name
Street
Town State.....

Bath Room Outfits

\$58²⁵

up. For 38 years KAROL has sold products of the finest material and workmanship. We guarantee everything we sell.



Our
Peerless
Outfit
Complete
\$114.

Less Shower
Equipment.
A Big Seller at
a Big Saving
INDIVIDUAL
PRICES
Bath Tub \$64.50
Lavatory - 30.00
Closet - 19.50



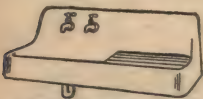
Lavatory
Complete **\$11.70**

17 x 19 in. 6 in. back.
Nickel plated fittings, 18
x 21 in. size, 12.50.



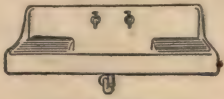
Square Lavatory Only **\$11.90**

18 x 24 in. 10 in. back.
Compr. cocks, Nickel plated
trap and supply pipes to
floor or wall \$1.20 extra.



RIGHT OR LEFT SIDE
Porcelain Enameled 42 in.
Apron Sink with
faucets and trap. **\$30.70**
Complete

OTHER SIZES UP TO 52 IN.



DOUBLE DRAIN BOARD

62 in. Apron Sink Porcelain
Enameled, with trap and
Comb. Saving Spout Faucet
and soap dish **\$55**

Compare Our Prices with Others

Hot Water Boilers

700 FT. RATING

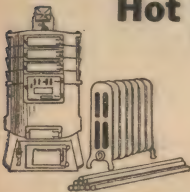
\$71¹⁵

Electric
Automatic
WATER
SYSTEM

\$87⁵⁰

42 GAL. TANK OUTFIT

Complete—nothing else necessary—works continuous without attention.



Full line of Hot Water and
Steam Boilers—Furnaces,
Pipes, Radiators and Fittings.

SEND FOR COMPLETE
PRICE LIST OR YOUR
JOB FOR ESTIMATE

B. KAROL & SONS CO.

800-802 SO. KEDZIE AVE., Dept. 13. CHICAGO

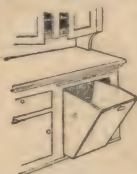
You'll like to work with Sitka Spruce

HERE'S wood that is tough, flexible, resilient, light, strong, moderately soft and of uniform texture.



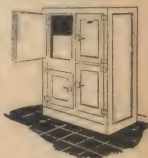
It can be finished to a glass-like smoothness which takes enamel to perfection. Hence Sitka Spruce is much used for panels, moulding, base-

boards, etc. It is also in great demand as bevel siding because of its great percentage of heartwood, its resistance to warping and its ability to take and hold paint. Being odorless and tasteless, this West Coast wood is ideal for kitchen cabinets, cupboards, flour and sugar bins, coolers, refrigerators and other compartments where food is kept.

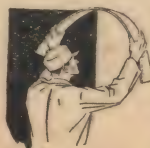


Sitka Spruce resists warping and shrinking to a remarkable degree, hence it is highly favored for drain boards. If you

use Sitka Spruce for the entire finish and cabinet work of kitchens, you can be sure of giving your customers complete service and satisfaction. Due to the large size of the tree, wide widths of vertical grain clear lumber are readily available in any length at reasonable prices.



We will be glad to answer inquiries about the uses of Sitka Spruce if you will address West Coast Lumber Bureau, 560 AA Stuart Building, Seattle, Washington.



Important West Coast Woods—Douglas Fir - West Coast (Sitka) Spruce - West Coast Hemlock - Western Red Cedar



PISTOL GRIP SAW SET

With
oscillating
plunger



Patented

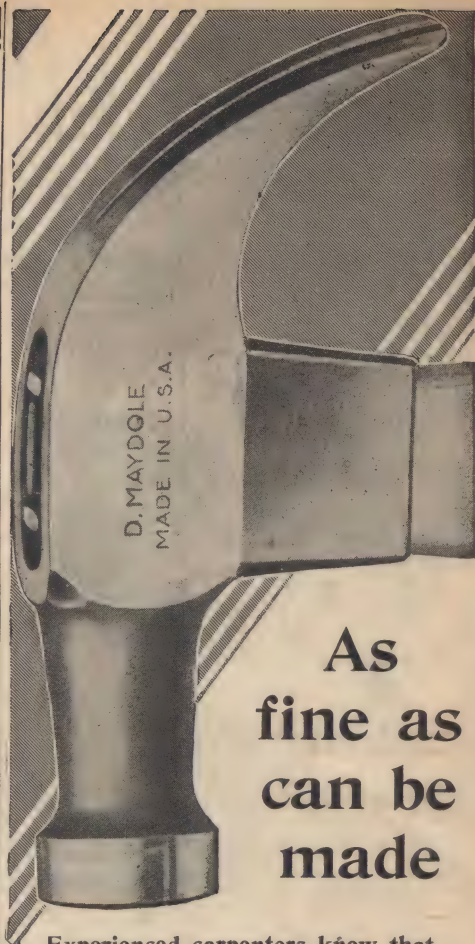
April 8, 1924

No.
695

GOOD workmen want good tools. This remarkable saw set makes it possible to set the teeth on both sides alike and prevents the saw from running to one side. The exclusive oscillating plunger does the trick.

On sale by your dealer—if not send \$2.25 and we will send direct, postage prepaid.

Manufactured by
E. C. STEARNS & CO., INC.
SYRACUSE, N. Y.



As
fine as
can be
made

Experienced carpenters know that the finest tools are, in the end, the cheapest.

For over eighty years carpenters have considered the Maydole hammer the finest made. The head is of selected tool-steel, press-forged and tempered separately at each end. The handle is of clear, air-dried, second-growth hickory, and it's put on "for good."

Ask your dealer for the genuine Maydole. The minute you take hold of it you'll recognize it as your hammer.

Write us for free copy of interesting and useful Pocket Handbook 23 "A".

YOUR HAMMER SINCE 1843
Maydole
Hammers

The David Maydole Hammer Co. Norwich, NY

CUT ON THIS LINE

FREE! You will find

two dotted lines in this advertisement. The one surrounding the advertisement is for your pen-knife or a pair of scissors. Right now—please!—see how easily this paper will cut. The other dotted line (look at the bottom of our message) is for your signature and address. Pencil will do, but please print your name

While your pencil is working, address an envelope to

LINCOLN-SCHLUETER MACHY.CO.

230 W. Grand Avenue,

Chicago, Ill.

and you will receive by return mail, absolutely free, a money-making idea that will repay you for your trouble many times over!

NAME

St. No.

City State.....

OPPORTUNITY for Union Carpenter who Has Some Sales Ability

Nearly everyone who sees our combination wood-working machine demonstrated, wants it. See our other advertisement in this issue, describing the uses for the SIMPLICITY. Hundreds of answers every month from our ads in the building magazines prove that carpenters and contractors demand this machine.

We need demonstrators, and the union carpenter because of his experience, is the man for the job.

Learn how to demonstrate and sell this machine. You get a demonstrator at below wholesale cost. You have nothing to lose as you can always sell your demonstrating machine for more than it cost you.

We turn over to you all answers to advertising from people who want SIMPLICITY wood workers in your territory. For particulars about this money-making opportunity, write to J. D. Pierce, Pres., Combination Wood-working Machine Company, 555 W. Randolph Street, Chicago, Ill.



ROOFS AND FLOORS OF PIAZZAS, SUN PARLORS AND SLEEPING PORCHES

COVERED WITH



REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

WILL NOT LEAK

Carpenters who have used "BAYONNE" will confirm this. Ask one of them. If you want the best buy

"BAYONNE"

Write for Sample Book "T"
Do it now—

JOHN BOYLE & CO., INC.

112-114 Duane St.
NEW YORK

1317-1319 Pine St.
ST. LOUIS



Retail
Price

\$2 5 featured
CLAW
hammer

Nothing like it. Perfectly balanced, one pound hammer and chisel combined . . . can be used as a scraper and trimmer, too.

Note these five exclusive points:—

- 1—Chisel Edge.
- 2—Upper End of Claw—starts stubborn nails.
- 3—Grip of Claw—Can grip pointed end of nail and pull head through wood.
- 4—Two Side Claws—Gets grip where no other hammer or claw hatchet will fit.
- 5—Off Set Head—Additional inch fulcrum. 10's can be pulled with one pull.

Write for fully illustrated folder.

Chisel-Edge Claw Hammer Co.

H. A. Ayvad, Dept. K, Hoboken, N. J.

CHISEL-EDGE CLAW HAMMER

A DOLLAR BILL

saved, is a dollar earned according to a famous American.

The use of BARTON'S ADIRONDACK CRYSTAL GARNET PAPER, instead of ordinary sandpaper, will SAVE YOU many a DOLLAR. Read what one CARPENTER says, and remember what BARTON'S GARNET PAPER will do for you—

CUTS FASTER,
LASTS LONGER,
GIVES A FAR SUPERIOR
FINISH.

Manufactured by

H. H. Barton & Son Co.

Holmesburg,

Philadelphia, Penna.

—will say that
your goods are
the **BEST** Sand-
paper I have ever
used and I have
been in the wood-
working trade
over 46 years—

Level and Plumb Like The Big Builders

\$5.00
BRINGS IT

OWN YOUR OWN—MAKE MORE MONEY

**FREE
TRIAL**

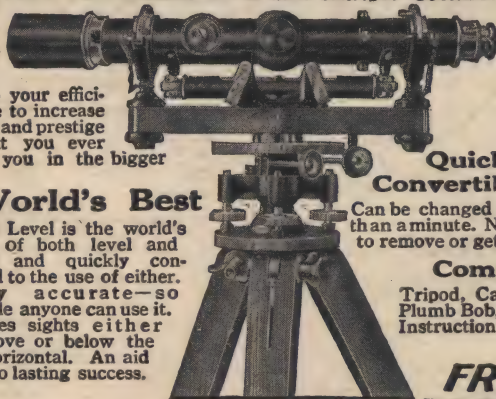
Aloe Convertible Level and Transit—Combined

Makes Money

This instrument will add immeasurably to your efficiency and will do more to increase your business, income and prestige than any investment you ever made and will put you in the bigger builder class.

It's The World's Best

The Aloe Convertible Level is the world's best—a combination of both level and transit and quickly converted to the use of either. Very accurate—so simple anyone can use it. Takes sights either above or below the horizontal. An aid to lasting success.



AS A TRANSIT



Quickly Convertible

Can be changed in less than a minute. No parts to remove or get lost.

Complete

Tripod, Case, Trivet, Plumb Bob, Sunshade. Instructions included.

**FREE
BOOKLET**



You Learn To Use It In An Hour

No technical knowledge needed—no experience necessary. With our plain and complete instruction book, included free, you can put the instrument to use at once. It is simple in construction and operation. You can go right out on the job and get results immediately. Will do more to bring you success than years of plodding.

Free Trial—Easy Terms

Just \$5.00 brings it to you complete—on 10 days' trial. If perfectly satisfied pay the balance in easy monthly installments. Use it while you pay. It earns money faster than the easy monthly payments come due.

A. S. ALOE CO. 1824 Olive St.
St. Louis, Mo.

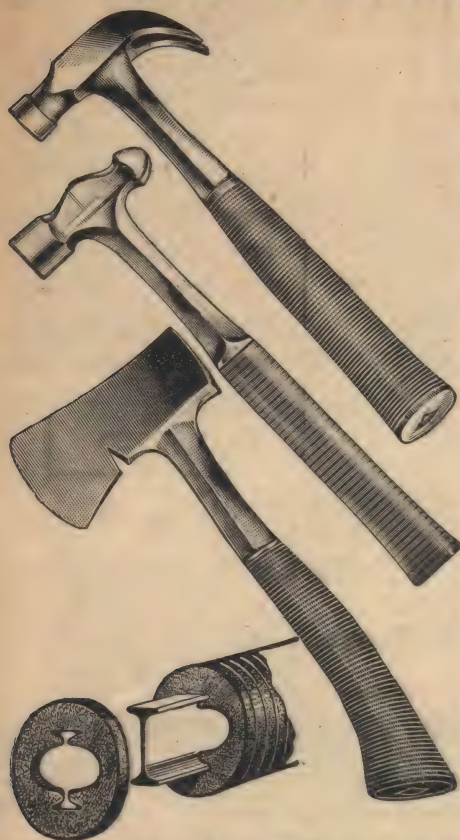
MAIL COUPON TODAY

A. S. ALOE CO., 1824 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.
Without obligation, send me your **FREE** book, "Be A Bigger Builder". Also full particulars about the Aloe Convertible Level and details of your easy payment plan.

Name

Address

PROVEN



UNBREAKABLE

and Superior in every way by 200,000 carpenters, machinists, National Industries.

Every tool carries a tag **GUARANTEEING** by **FREE REPLACEMENT** that the handle will

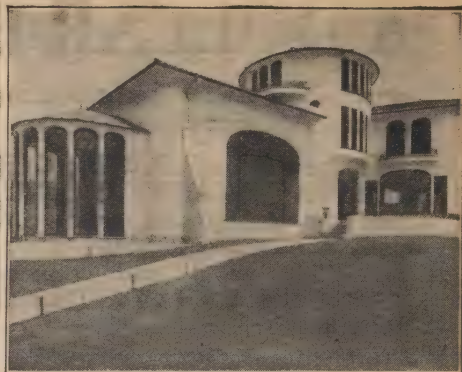
NEVER BREAK or LOOSEN

no matter how or how long used and that the edge, face and claw are unsurpassed.

Adding the ball pein hammer proves that our I beam, and leather washer handle is making boosters of pleased users which makes 1927, 3 times greater than 1926.

Show this to your dealer, he will be pleased to serve you. Or send money with order, inclose 15c extra for each tool ordered which pays postage; or pay mail man.

<input type="checkbox"/>	Curved Claw Hammer, 12 oz. Head	\$2.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	" " " 16 " "	2.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	" " " 20 " "	2.25
<input type="checkbox"/>	Straight " " 12 " "	2.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	" " " 16 " "	2.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	" " " 20 " "	2.25
<input type="checkbox"/>	Half Hatchet No. 2, Smooth Face	2.25
<input type="checkbox"/>	" " " Scored	2.25
<input type="checkbox"/>	Util-ax 28 oz. with Leather Sheath	2.25
<input type="checkbox"/>	Scout Ax. 24 oz. "	2.00
<input type="checkbox"/>	Ball Pein Hammer, 16 oz. Head	1.75



In a \$250,000 House

What Floors Would You Expect?

When a man can afford to build for himself a quarter of a million dollar home, he can afford the best type of floor available.

David Haney, a prominent realtor of Beverly Hills, California, knows values. He called in the leading local lumber dealers and had them design and install the most perfect oak floor ever laid.

Naturally they used "Perfection" Brand Oak Flooring. For

this brand of oak many years they have specialized on flooring, having found it best suited to the type of clientele they serve.

Yet "Perfection" costs no more than a number of other brands. Anyone may enjoy its lustrous beauty and texture. There's a size and grade of "Perfection" Brand Oak Flooring for every type of structure, new or old.

For full information, write today.

Arkansas Oak Flooring
Company

Pine Bluff, Ark.



PERFECTION

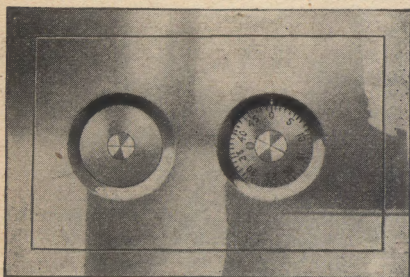
Brand Oak Flooring

ESTWING MFG CO., Rockford, Ill.

\$ 50 PER DAY

Easily Made By Any Carpenter

Here's a real opportunity for you and right in your line. Big profits—Wonderful Sellers. Every home owner buys on sight. No new building can afford to be without the Dudley Wall Safe from the standpoint of Sale or Rental. No Competition—The Best and Only one on the market at the price. Don't miss the opportunity.



Dudley Wall Safe

The Bull Dog of the Home

Millions of dollars lost every year thru theft, fire and misplacements. **Dudley Wall Safe will guard against all such hazards.** Thousands now enjoying this security long sought for. Within reach of anyone. Sells for only \$20.00. Think of It. Outside Dimensions 12x8x5. Inside Dimensions 9 1/2 x 5 1/2 x 4. Net Weight average 14 pounds. Double Wall, steel construction thruout with asbestos filling and equipped with Standard 4 tumbler combination lock, 125,000 combinations, making it fire-proof and burglar-proof. Quickly and Cheaply Installed.

Represent Us

Exclusive territories open. Get busy and write at once. You need no capital or selling experience. Safe sells on sight. You can sell ten out of every twelve calls. Make big money—full or spare time.

Free Safe Special Offer

We are making a special offer to one representative in each community for a limited time whereby he can secure a safe absolutely without cost. But you must send quick for our proposition and exclusive territory. Send coupon today.

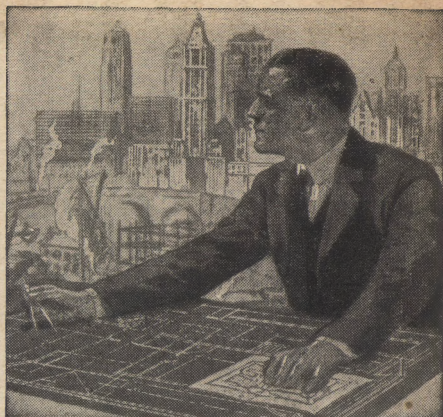
TRIPLE METALS CORPORATION
107 N. Market St., Chicago, Ill.

Triple Metals Corporation,
107 N. Market St., Dept. C-193,
Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen: Without obligation, please send me full information on the Dudley Wall Safe and details of your "Free Safe Offer."

Name

Address



Former Plasterer Now Earning \$12,000 a Year

"When I enrolled with the International Correspondence Schools, I was a plasterer and I didn't know a thing about blueprints. Today I have my own contracting business and I am able to figure the most difficult jobs and execute them to the satisfaction of everyone concerned. My income is between \$12,000 and \$15,000 a year. It certainly was a lucky day for me when I sent in that I. C. S. coupon."

That's a true story of what just one student of the International Correspondence Schools has done. Every mail brings letters from other ambitious men and women telling of promotions and increases in salary due directly to spare-time study.

One hour a day spent with the I. C. S., in the quiet of your own home, will prepare you for success in the work you like best.

Mail Coupon for Free Booklet

TEAR OUT HERE

INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS
Box 8868-B, Scranton, Penna.

Without cost or obligation, please send me a copy of your booklet, "Who Wins and Why," and full particulars about the course before which I have marked X:

- | | |
|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architect | <input type="checkbox"/> Plumber and Steam Fitter |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architectural Draftsman | <input type="checkbox"/> Electrical Engineer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Architects' Blueprints | <input type="checkbox"/> Electric Lighting and Ryws. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Contractor and Builder | <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Engineer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Building Foreman | <input type="checkbox"/> Show Card and Sign Painting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Concrete Builder | <input type="checkbox"/> Business Management |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Engineer | <input type="checkbox"/> Private Secretary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Structural Draftsman | <input type="checkbox"/> Business Correspondent |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Heating and Ventilation | <input type="checkbox"/> Bookkeeper |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Plumbing Inspector | <input type="checkbox"/> Stenographer and Typist |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Foreman Plumber | <input type="checkbox"/> Higher Accounting |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Sheet Metal Worker | <input type="checkbox"/> Commercial Law |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Engineer | <input type="checkbox"/> Common School Subjects |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Surveying and Mapping | <input type="checkbox"/> Mathematics <input type="checkbox"/> English |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Electric Wiring | <input type="checkbox"/> Illustrating |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Telegraph Engineer | <input type="checkbox"/> Railway Mail Clerk |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Telephone Work | <input type="checkbox"/> Civil Service |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Mechanical Draftsman | <input type="checkbox"/> Mining Engineer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Toolmaker | <input type="checkbox"/> Gas Engine Operating |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Machine Shop Practice | <input type="checkbox"/> Stationary Engineer |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Chemist <input type="checkbox"/> Pharmacy | <input type="checkbox"/> Textile Overseer or Supt. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Navigation | <input type="checkbox"/> Traffic Manager |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Salesmanship | <input type="checkbox"/> Automobiles |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Advertising | <input type="checkbox"/> Agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> French |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Window Trimmer | <input type="checkbox"/> Poultry Raising <input type="checkbox"/> Radio |

Name.....

Street Address.....

City.....State.....

Occupation.....

If you reside in Canada, send this coupon to International Correspondence Schools Canadian, Limited, Montreal



A Plane You'll NEVER Break No Matter How Often or How Far It Falls

A plane, too, that's a joy to work with. For it takes a clean, sharp cut, with a long, beautiful shaving, without chattering.

Its drop forged steel bottom is not only **unbreakable**, but it holds all the other parts in a firm, rigid, alignment, equaled by no plane with a cast iron or sheet steel bottom.

Its cutter is forged from a solid bar of special-analysis **vanadium alloy steel**—heat treated to the ideal temper. Grind it back as far as you like.

How to Get One

First, try your hardware stores; and look for the words "Drop Forged" on the nose of the plane as shown in

*"It pays
to use
Good Tools"*



the cut. If no local store has it, write us, enclosing the price, and giving the name and address of the merchant you wish to favor—and the plane you select will be sent you by parcel post, prepaid.

Prices—by parcel post prepaid

No. 903—8 in.	\$4.75	No. 904½—10 in.	\$5.75
No. 904—9 in.	5.25	No. 905—14 in.	5.75

Specify whether plain or corrugated bottom.

VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Makers of Fine Tools
2114 Carroll Ave. Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.

*Home of the Famous
V&B Drop-Forged
Vanadium Steel
Hammer and other
high-class carpenter
tools.*

Kleins/ *for Good Workmen*



The hardest wire or nail snaps without a struggle when the side cutters are Klein's—so easy that it's difficult to realize the amount of time Klein's save on a job. There's a style for every duty—all one quality—a quality that cannot be duplicated. Hardware dealers everywhere carry Klein's.

Mathias KLEIN & Sons
Established 1837 **Chicago Ill USA**



Why do you use Sheathing?

Sheathing should add strength. *Gyplap adds many times the strength and stiffness of wood sheathing—and never decays.*

Sheathing should give warmth. *Gyplap, with its core of pure gypsum rock, and its exclusive, patented, tongue-and-groove joints, is warmer.*

Sheathing should add to firesafety. *Gyplap does. It cannot burn. It protects the framing and the wood beneath.*

Did you ever use Gyplap? You'll find it swifter, easier, more economical (less waste). Try it next job you build. Want a sample and all the facts? The coupon will start them to you. Send it today.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

General Offices: Dept. 404, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

G Y P L A P

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

The FIREPROOF Sheathing

Made by the United States Gypsum Company

Mail this today!

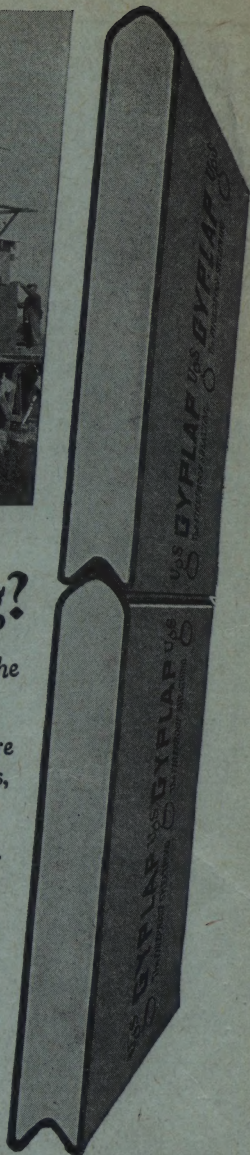
UNITED STATES GYPSUM COMPANY

Dept. 404, 300 West Adams Street, Chicago, Illinois

Please send me a sample and folder telling about Gyplap.

Name.....

Address.....



Says Mr. Happy Man

"In these days of H. C. of living no carpenter or contractor can afford to use cheap saws, and as I have said before—

The saw that
"Chews" may
cost less—

BUT

The Saw To
Choose is an
ATKINS—

*It cuts—*and

Incidentally pays saw users a fair legitimate profit on the day's work. Ask for Atkins Saws, Nos. 53, 65, 400, 401, two-way taper ground, damaskeen and mirror polish; fitted with Improved Perfection (Patented) handles of apple or rosewood—prevent wrist strain. Other popular patterns (old style handle) Nos. 50, 51, 52, 54, 64, or 72, etc., same polish and finish as the others, regular or narrow, light ship patterns, skew or straight back.

"Saw Sense", "Saws in the Home", or "Directions for Filing" on request.

BUY ATKINS ^{Silver}_{Steel} SAWS
AND BE HAPPY

"A PERFECT SAW FOR EVERY PURPOSE"

E.C. ATKINS & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1857 THE SILVER STEEL SAW PEOPLE

Home Office and Factory, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

Canadian Factory, Hamilton Ontario

Machine Knife Factory, Lancaster N.Y.

Branches Carrying Complete Stocks In The Following Cities:

Atlanta
Memphis
Chicago
Minneapolis

New Orleans
New York City
Portland, Ore.

San Francisco
Seattle
Paris, France
Vancouver, B.C.

ATKINS

SILVER STEEL SAWS

